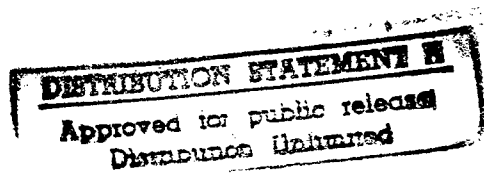


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16 JUNE 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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16 JUNE 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

CHINESE, SOVIET, AMERICAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS CONTRASTED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 86 pp 6-7

[Article by Hua Di [5478 0966]: "Three 50 Percents"]

[Text] Recently this writer received several readers' letters in which they asked: The Soviet Union and America in succession have made new proposals on disarmament, indicating that in the first stage each side should reduce its nuclear weapons by 50 percent. The Chinese government long ago made the proposal that nuclear weapons be reduced by 50 percent. What, in the final analysis, is different about these three 50 percents, and wherein lie their differences?

Below is an introduction to the relevant situation.

The proposal to reduce nuclear arms by 50 percent was first made by the Chinese government at the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament in 1982. At that time many countries expressed a great deal of concern about the fact not even the slightest progress had been made on the disarmament question since the first special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and that world peace faced threats. Focusing on the reality at that time, the Chinese delegation set forth in detail China's principled stand on the disarmament question. Representing the Chinese government, it made major proposals to the General Assembly for stopping the arms race and carrying out disarmament. Among them one measure was that [boldface begins] "the Soviet Union and America stop the testing, improvement, and production of nuclear weapons, and that they reduce all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery by 50 percent." [boldface ends] When explaining this measure, the Chinese delegation pointed out that it would be a concrete step toward achieving the goal of the final elimination of all nuclear weapons and would be taken under the circumstances at the present stage. Afterward, in 1983, at the 38th UN General Assembly, China further clarified this measure, saying that, after the Soviet Union and America had taken the lead in the "three stops and one reduction," a conference, in which all nuclear countries would take part and which would have a wide representation, should be held for all nuclear countries to conduct talks on the question of their joint reduction of nuclear weapons. The "50 percent reduction" is a question of the quantity of nuclear disarmament; "stopping the testing, improvement, and production" is a measure for preventing the escalation of the nuclear arms

race in quality. This "three stops and one reduction" proposal not only reflects the reality of the current situation and the urgent aspirations of the world's people for curbing the U.S.-Soviet arms race, but also is a fair and reasonable measure for the Soviet Union and America, which together possess more than 95 percent of the total number of nuclear warheads in the world. It is a feasible measure for practically curbing the escalation of the quality of the arms race. At the same time, China has again and again solemnly reiterated that the small number of nuclear weapons possessed by China are solely to be used for self-defense, that China will under no circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons, will under no circumstances spread nuclear weapons to other countries, and also will under no circumstances deploy nuclear weapons outside China. China is prepared, from first to last, after America and the Soviet Union have committed themselves to the abovementioned nuclear disarmament, to take corresponding actions to discharge its own proper obligation and responsibility for disarmament.

The Chinese government set forth its basic principles on disarmament and the abovementioned major measures for disarmament based on China's peaceful foreign policy. They immediately drew a strong response at the disarmament session and the UN General Assembly at that time. The representatives of many countries at the session praised the Chinese government's position and highly appraised it. They held that it fully expressed the Chinese government's sincerity about opposing the nuclear arms race, and also that the viewpoints were clear-cut, the opinions were pertinent, and the position was rational.

Now, the Soviet Union and America have also, one after the other, proposed a "50 percent reduction," but behind these same words there exists between them in reality very large differences.

1. Difference in Preconditions. The Soviet Union made as a precondition to its proposed 50 percent reduction in strategic weapons a ban on the development, testing, and deployment of outer space weapons. It even included laboratory research on outer space weapons in the ban, and demanded that the relevant laboratories be opened to inspection. America maintained that the purpose of the Soviet Union's precondition was to make America abandon research on its "Strategic Defense Initiative." Because under no circumstances was it willing to abandon this initiative, it flatly refused. America's counterproposal for reducing nuclear weapons by 50 percent was also conditional. It stressed that nuclear disarmament and conventional disarmament must be linked, and that disarmament and the resolution of regional conflicts must be linked. This condition was precisely what the Soviet Union opposed.

2. Difference in the Scope of Reduction. The 50 percent of the nuclear weapons that the Soviet Union proposes to reduce and the 6,000 warheads it proposes to retain mean the nuclear weapons that "are able to strike at each other's territory." According to this criterion, because the Soviet SS-20 medium-range guided missile cannot strike America's territory, it would not be calculated in the 50 percent reduction, but the Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed by America in Western Europe can strike the Soviet Union and so, of course, would be included in the reduction. America opposed this method of calculation, and insisted that medium-range nuclear weapons not be

included in the total number of nuclear weapons to be reduced by 50 percent. According to the Soviet Union's method of calculation, America now has 2,200 strategic nuclear weapons, plus 1,160 medium-range weapons, and if there is a 50 percent reduction this means reducing 1,680 weapons; and the Soviet Union would only need to reduce its 2,500 strategic weapons by 1,250. That is to say, America would make a reduction of 430 more weapons than the Soviet Union would. According to America's method of calculation, it would only reduce its weapons by 1,100, namely, 150 less than the Soviet Union. With respect to warheads, the two countries' methods of calculation are also to each one's own advantage.

3. Difference With Respect to Medium-Range Missiles. The Soviet Union proposed that in the first stage it and America destroy their medium-range missiles in Europe, but it attached two main conditions: permit the retention of the SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia (according to reports there are 170 of them); and France and Britain must freeze their nuclear forces while America should guarantee that it will not send any nuclear missiles to its allies. America's counter-proposal did not agree to the attached conditions in the Soviet proposal; it proposed that by the end of 1989 all medium-range missiles be reduced to zero, including both those in Europe and Asia. The counter-proposal was divided into three specific stages: by the end of 1987, America and the Soviet Union would each reduce its medium-range missile launchers in Europe to 140 while making corresponding reductions in those in Asia; in 1988, the two sides would further cut the medium-range missile launchers by half; and by the end of 1989, the two sides would completely eliminate this type of weapon.

4. Difference With Respect to the Types of Weapon Systems To Be Reduced. The Soviet Union advocates that with regard to the three types of weapon systems that the two sides possess--land-based ICBM's, submarine-launched strategic missiles, and bombers loaded with nuclear bombs--no matter how they are cut, the number of warheads in any one system must not exceed 60 percent of the 6,000 quota, namely 3,600. Because the Soviet Union's superiority lies in its land-based ICBM's (6,420 warheads), then, according to its method of calculation it can retain all of its existing most powerful SS-18 missiles (3,080 warheads). Of the three types of strategic weapons, America's superiority lies in submarine-launched and bomber-carried nuclear weapons. America now has about 6,000 submarine-launched strategic missile warheads. If it wants to retain 3,600, not only will it have to reduce the number of warheads of this type of weapon by a little over 2,200, but it will also have to reduce greatly the numbers of the two other types of weapons. America has 316 strategic bombers (each bomber can carry 4 to 12 nuclear bombs, a total of 2,570); the Soviet Union has 145 bombers (each bomber can carry 2 nuclear bombs, a total of 290). A nonreduction of strategic bombers is obviously advantageous for America. Therefore, the plan America has consistently insisted on is: First, reduce missiles but do not reduce bombers. Second, in the reduction of missiles, the Soviet Union would reduce more than it would. It proposes that within the next 5 to 10 years, American and the Soviet Union would reduce the number of land-based ICBM's and submarine-launched strategic missiles until the total number of each side was reduced to 850. America would only have to reduce its total number by 50 percent, while the Soviet Union would reduce its total number by 64 percent. Third, the two countries

each have a total number of 7,500 of the abovementioned missile warheads, and to reduce the total number to 5,000, each would make a one-third reduction; of the 5,000 warheads, land-based ICBM warheads could not exceed 50 percent, namely 2,500. At present the Soviet Union has 5,732 land-based missile warheads and America has only 2,153. Therefore the Soviet Union would have to make a 56 percent reduction, and America could increase its number by 437 [figure as published] to reach its quota of 2,500.

5. Difference in the Restrictions Placed on the Improvement of Weapon Quality. In its new proposal, the Soviet Union does not have any clear formulation on the restrictions placed on the upgrading of strategic weapons, but the Soviet Union has reiterated the validity of its past restrictions, namely: from the day that the two sides reach an agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons, they are banned from deploying new-type weapons and from carrying out modernized refitting on the nuclear weapons they have deployed. The Soviet Union's development of its new generation of land-based ICBM's has already been completed, but America's two new types of missiles--MX and "Midgetman"--are still being developed. This proposal would obviously place restriction on America, and it has been opposed by America.

Many foreign commentators think that the two plans of the Soviet Union and America, as before, are cases of "trying to go south by driving the chariot north"--acting in a way that defeats one's purpose--and that each has its own calculations. If, when proposing the initial plans they are still this complex, following the step by step involvement in talks, after many hints and ambiguous formulations are further clarified, one cannot tell how many times the difficulties in the talks will be multiplied.

In its proposal set forth in 1982 for America and the Soviet Union to take the lead by reducing their nuclear weapons by 50 percent, China called for the reduction, without exception, by 50 percent of "all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery," including both strategic weapons and medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, and including both old nuclear weapons and new nuclear weapons. The scope of this reduction is not like that advocated by the Soviet Union that restricts them to nuclear weapons that "can strike each other's territory," or like that insisted on by America that restricts them to strategic nuclear weapons. Our country's proposal has no ambiguous concepts or complex methods of calculation; it is simple, convenient, and easy to do; and it would make inspection easy. It is a proposal that proceeds from the fundamental interests of the world's people and that truly opposes the American and Soviet arms race.

The above are the different points in the three 50 percents.

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GENERAL

JIANG ZEMIN SPEAKS AT UN POPULATION CONFERENCE

OW201216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Madrid, 19 May (XINHUA)--The International Conference on Population and the Future City opened in Barcelona, Spain, today to tackle problems arising from urban population explosions.

Opening the conference, Rafael Salas, executive director of the UN Fund for Population Activities, sponsors of the conference, called for immediate and effective measures to slow population growth in big cities.

The conference is being attended by representatives of 47 major cities and includes a delegation from China comprised of mayors and city planners of 12 cities as well as Vice Minister for Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Lian Zhong.

Jiang Zemin, Chinese delegation leader and mayor of Shanghai, was the first to address the gathering. He said that China has long had an explicit, effective basic policy for control of big cities, rational development of medium-sized cities and positive development for small ones.

Jiang, who was elected vice-president of the current conference, stressed family planning as a major and effective step toward bringing about planned urbanization. He said that China has successfully brought down its natural population growth rate from 2.84 percent in 1965 to 1.123 percent in 1985, a major contribution to the control of the world's population.

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CSO: 4000/277

GENERAL

MEANING OF SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO JAPAN ANALYZED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 86 pp 6-7

[Article by Jia Bei [0502 6926]: "Japanese-Soviet Relations as Seen From Soviet Foreign Minister's Visit to Japan"]

[Text] From 15 to 19 January, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited Japan, the first visit to Japan for 10 years by a Soviet foreign minister since Gromyko's visit in 1976. This may be said to be a major event in Japanese-Soviet relations.

During his visit to Japan, the Soviet Foreign minister met with Prime Minister Nakasone and confirmed the invitation for mutual visits by the heads of state of the two countries. He held four talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, signed a land tax treaty and the 1986-90 trade and payments agreement, and reached some other agreements. At the end of his visit, a joint communique was issued, in which it was decided that the foreign ministers of the two countries in the future would hold regular consultations at least once a year, that routine consultations at the vice minister level would be continued, that the level of economic and trade consultations would be raised to that of vice minister, and that the activities of the scientific and technological cooperation committees would be revived. The two sides will also extend the exchange of notes on cultural interchange between the two countries. The communique showed that there was some flexibility in Japanese-Soviet relations, which had been stiff and cold for a long time, and that they could continue to develop in the future.

The Soviet Union's adoption of a fairly flexible policy toward Japan is a link in the readjustment made by the new Soviet leader in its Asian strategy after the U.S.-Soviet summit talks. Its main goals are: First, to make the trilateral relations among the Soviet Union, America, and Japan develop in a direction favorable to the Soviet Union and unfavorable to America. Specifically, the Soviet Union is trying, under the circumstances of shelving territorial questions, to open up a new situation in Soviet-Japanese relations and to extricate itself from its plight of diplomatic isolation since its aggression against Afghanistan. It is trying to facilitate the conclusion of good-neighbor and mutually beneficial cooperation treaties between Japan and the Soviet Union, and to check the development of Japanese-American relations and America's activities in the Asian-Pacific region. It is trying to impel

Japan to take part in the concluding of a nonnuclear accord, and to prevent Japan from taking a direct part in, or helping, with its advanced technology, America to achieve its Strategic Defense Initiative. It is trying to instigate Japan to play an "important role" for the holding of an "all-Asian conference" in order to expand the Soviet Union's influence in Asia. Second, in bilateral relations, it is promoting economic and trade relations in order to meet the needs of its domestic economic construction. The Soviet Union hopes to draw in Japanese investment and get Japan's advanced industrial technologies (particularly in the fields of robots, micro-information processors, and biological engineering), so as to exploit the Far Eastern region and to achieve its goals of distributing its industry eastward, accelerating the development of its national economy, and catching up with the West in economic aspects and technology and nearly doubling its national income by the end of this century.

In the positive but cautious attitude shown by Japan toward developing Japanese-Soviet relations, there are the following considerations: First, it wants to spur some flexibility in the Soviet Union's position on returning the four northern islands. It is seeking to slow the Soviet Union's deployment of powerful military forces in the Far East and the consequent formation of real pressure. Second, in its economy and trade it is seeking new markets to lessen the increasingly serious friction on its foreign economy. The Japanese side, that is Japanese enterprises, has also had further exchanges of opinion with the Soviet Union in the hope of signing contracts with the Soviet Union for four large chemical projects for the exploitation of Sakhalin's liquefied natural gas and other projects.

This visit shows that between the two sides there still exist serious differences on the question of the Northern Territories and on some major international questions. With regard to the question of the Northern Territories, Japan wants the Soviet Union to reconclude the agreement in the Japanese-Soviet joint statement, that is, "resolve the various outstanding questions after the war (verbally acknowledge that they include the territorial question), and afterward conclude the peace treaty." The Soviet side firmly maintains that the territorial question has already been resolved. After several fierce disputes, it was clearly written in this joint communique that "the two sides conducted talks on the conclusion of the peace treaty, including the fact that the agreements determined on the basis of the 10 October 1973 Soviet-Japanese joint statement should become questions in the content of the Japanese-Soviet peace treaty. The two sides agree to continue the talks on this at the next consultations held in Moscow." This ambiguous wording was the result of a compromise reached by the two sides, and makes it convenient for each side to put its own favorable interpretation on the question. Before leaving Japan, the Soviet foreign minister asserted at a press conference: The Soviet Union's position that the "territorial question has already been resolved" has not changed. The Japanese side stressed that this part of the communique's content included the territorial question. The Soviet side proposed that relations of trust be cultivated between Japan and the Soviet Union, and the Japanese side, for the reason that the territorial question had not yet been resolved, refused to go along. The Japanese side proposed that Japanese citizens be allowed to go to the four northern islands to pay respects to the dead, but the Soviet Union has not yet agreed to this.

On other questions of bilateral relations, there are some questions on which breakthroughs cannot yet be made. The Soviet Union very much hopes to sign an economic cooperation agreement with Japan. Sticking to the principle that political and economic affairs cannot be separated, the Japanese side has indicated that there is not yet the political environment for the signing of this agreement. After the talks between the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers, Nakasone said the improvement of relations between the two countries must "await" "concrete actions taken" by the Soviet Union. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently announced: Only under the preconditions that the Soviet Union agrees to Japanese going to the four northern islands to pay their respects to the dead and a Japanese-Soviet cultural agreement is signed will the Japanese foreign minister visit the Soviet Union. At the beginning of February, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs also hinted that if the Soviet Union, within the effective period of the declaration, made concessions on the territorial question, a visit to the Soviet Union by Prime Minister Nakasone might be considered. On 10 February, Prime Minister Nakasone took the initiative by sending a letter to General Secretary Gorbachev inviting him to first visit Japan and reiterating Japan's principled stand on the relevant question. On international questions, the Soviet foreign minister hoped that Japan would not take part in America's Strategic Defense Initiative and the Japanese foreign minister replied that Japan would "make its own judgment on the position it would take on the basis of the Japanese-American security treaty." The Soviet side hoped that Japan would support the Soviet proposal for an "all-Asian conference," but Abe replied that "based on its stand on the territorial question" Japan could not "take a positive attitude" on this proposal. The Soviet Union wanted Japan to set its mind at ease about the Soviet Union's military deployment in the Far East, saying that the purpose of the deployment was to deal with America. The Japanese side said, "This viewpoint is precisely opposite to our viewpoint." On the questions of the Korean peninsula, Kampuchea, and Afghanistan, the positions of the two sides are also widely divergent. With regard to the suggestion made by the Soviet Union in the middle part of January for nuclear disarmament, Nakasone stated directly to Shevardnadze that Japan "could not sacrifice Asia" by the carrying out of nuclear disarmament, and he called on the Soviet Union to cut back its deployment in the Far East and its arms in the Northern Territories.

There has appeared a limited flexibility in Japanese-Soviet relations, and their economic and trade relations could pick up. However, the analysis of opinion abroad is that because it is difficult for Japan and the Soviet Union to reach a substantive agreement on the territorial question, the development of relations between the two sides will be limited and the basis for it is fragile. Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN has said that with regard to Japanese-Soviet relations "we must be neither pessimistic nor optimistic, but must calmly engage in repeated dialogues."

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CSO: 4005/669

GENERAL

BRIEFS

BAVARIAN LEADER IN ALBANIA--Tirana, 21 May (XINHUA)--Franz Strauss, minister-president of Bavaria in Federal Germany, visited Albania privately from May 19 to 20. This is Strauss' second private visit to Albania since 1984. The chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers Adil Carcani met Strauss and the two exchanged views on bilateral relations. In recent years, Albania has negotiated secretly with Federal Germany over war reparations and establishment of diplomatic relations. According to reports "the negotiations have made some progress." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 21 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/283

UNITED STATES

HISTORY, FUTURE DIRECTION OF THREE 'FRONTIER' STRATEGIES

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 6, 16 Mar 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Wan Qing [5502 7230]: "America's Old Frontier, New Frontier, and High Frontier Strategies"]

[Text] When speaking about America's strategy, people frequently think that this means military strategy. Actually, America's strategy is many-sided. Besides military strategy, which is a component part of America's global strategy, there are diplomatic, economic, scientific, and cultural strategies. The subject of this article is three "frontier strategies," which perhaps better reflect America's past, present, and future general strategies, or what is called America's national strategy. From the War of Independence to the present, no matter whether in the years when it was opening up the West or today when it is opening up space, America has, without exception, possessed major strategic significance.

Old Frontier Strategy

It is 210 years from 4 July 1776, when the "Declaration of Independence" was adopted and the United States of America was founded. Although its history is short, its achievements have been impressive. In this stretch of history, America's opening up of its West can be considered to be of strategic significance. It expanded America's territory, and formed an internal and external environment extremely favorable to America. The West was later called America's old frontier. To this day in many respects it is America's "superlative," where, for example, there are the most advanced branches of science and where people of talent come forth in large numbers. Of the important officials in the present government, President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Secretary of Defense Weinberger all came from the State of California. California is the optimum area in America for attracting foreign investment. Almost every day a branch company of Japan appears in California, and there are already in that state 2,000 Japanese branch companies with an investment of \$6 billion. People think that America's old frontier though old is new. It is attracting more and more investment from the Pacific region, and the West's bays are flourishing. Perhaps the Americans who opened up the West did not expect that the western frontier would have such major strategic significance for America, from military affairs to economic affairs.

New Frontier Strategy

The new frontier strategy is a continuation of the old frontier strategy. The West retains remote, thickly forested mountains and underground natural resources that have not been exploited. This is America's long-range strategy of "as long as the green mountains are there, one need not worry about firewood." Going from the West there is the Pacific Ocean. Many Americans have traveled far across the sea, and they have deep affection for the sea. America is a country sandwiched between two large oceans, but in recent years it has shown more interest in the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the world's largest ocean. Encircling it are Asia, Oceania, Africa, the American Continent, and Antarctica. Around it are more than 30 independent countries and about a dozen areas that are not yet independent. The Pacific region has a large population and abundant natural resources, and its strategic position is important. It is richly endowed by nature. For example, the area of the ASEAN countries alone is as big as Europe. America and the Soviet Union both stress that they are Pacific Ocean countries. On 16 April 1984, on the eve of his visit to China President Reagan said to reporters, "America is a genuine Pacific Ocean country." In June of the same year when discussing the focus of America's national strategy for the next 20 years, the Rand Corporation advocated that the strategic focus be gradually shifted to the Pacific Ocean region.

Before the Reagan government, for a time America's influence in the Asian and Pacific region was shrinking, but going into the eighties there was fierce rivalry in the Pacific Ocean region between various countries. The Soviet Union greatly strengthened its naval forces in the Pacific Ocean and expanded its naval bases there. The Soviet Union's Pacific Fleet and America's Seventh Fleet are the biggest fleets of the two countries, and they both possess modernized weapons. In recent years the Soviet Union's industry has been distributed eastward, and America's economic center has moved to the West. Japan's economy is based on Asia and the Pacific and geared to the needs of the world. China is growing stronger day by day, and the development of the other countries in the Asian and Pacific region has been very rapid. The global strategic significance of the Asian and Pacific region is becoming more obvious day by day. Faced with the fact that in the Pacific Ocean region it is the Asian and Pacific region where changes are occurring particularly rapidly, the focus of America's economic strategy is really moving west gradually. Some people say that America is trying to turn the Pacific Ocean into its "frontier," and other people say that America thinks that the Pacific Ocean is its private lake. These expressions of opinion show the intent of America's new frontier strategy. In fact, in the American press there are many articles that, when discussing the Pacific Ocean region, regard it as a part of America's new frontier strategy for purposes of exploitation, and in the future there will be more such articles.

The westward movement of America's strategic focus and economic focus can be seen from its diplomatic strategy and trade strategy. In recent years America has frequently sent experienced diplomats to be the ambassadors to some countries in the Asian and Pacific region. Besides appointing officials such as the ambassadors to important countries like Japan and China, it recently sent Holdridge to be the ambassador to Indonesia. Even if recently America

has adopted a policy of protectionism toward its trade with the Asian and Pacific region, in 1983 America's trade with Pacific countries reached the total of \$136 billion, \$26 billion more than the amount of its trade with Europe. In 1984, America's trade with the Asian and Pacific region totaled \$165 billion, about 30 percent of America's total trade. An article in the 1984-85 winter issue of America's FOREIGN AFFAIRS entitled "A Proposal Concerning the Pacific Ocean," said: "In the past 5 years, America's investment in the Pacific Ocean region grew by nearly 65 percent, but its global investment growth rate was only 39 percent. America's investment in these countries exceeded \$30 billion, and the speed of its growth exceeded that of any other region." The Asian and Pacific region has become America's biggest overseas market for agricultural export. In 1982, it accounted for about a third of America's exported agricultural products. Although America has stressed that it will not abandon Western Europe, it is, after all, putting quite a lot of interest and attention on the Pacific Ocean region, which it considers to be its new frontier strategic area.

High Frontier Strategy

America's land, sea, and air strategy has developed into a space strategy, namely, the "Star Wars," which is now causing most comment in the world. It is said that it stemmed from the "high frontier" strategy plan. As early as 1980, during his run for the Presidency, Reagan set forth a "high frontier" strategic plan. The person responsible for this work at that time was Daniel Graham, an important member of the Reagan campaign team, former director of America's Defense Intelligence Agency, and retired army major general.

In 1981, once Reagan came to power, Graham invited more than 30 scholars in many fields to form a "high frontier" strategy group. After more than half a year of joint efforts, the group published in 1982 a book entitled "High Frontier Strategy." The concepts and content set forth in this book have drawn the attention of America and the world. There are two aspects in its content:

1. In the aspect of military and diplomatic strategy, it advocates that the "strategy of mutually-assumed destruction." The authors maintain that the "high frontier" strategy is a non-nuclear defence system of a positive and peaceful nature, and that it can stop a war just at the time it breaks out. In addition, it has many merits, military spending is rational and the scope for civilian use is enlarged. The "high frontier" strategy plan first of all sets forth a four-tier defense system, and this is what later became the several-tier defense system of "Star Wars."

2. In the aspect of industrial and economic strategy, it maintains that this provides a unique environment for the new era of economic development--an environment of weightlessness, close to a perfect vacuum, unlimited thermodynamic absorption, germ-free, and so forth. President Reagan has said, "We can make within 30 days life-saving medicines that on earth would take 30 years to make. We can make particularly pure crystals used in the production of super computers, and make things that even in our dreams we did not imagine --breakthroughs in technology and medicine." America maintains that accompanying the exploitation of space there will appear a space age in which

business is brisk, which will promote new developments in all trades and professions in America, which will provide employment opportunities for several hundreds of thousands of people, and in which will appear even more new products, new technologies, and new service departments. It "will open a new age of hope and prosperity for America and the world."

From this book people can fully understand the intention of America and the Soviet Union in launching an outer space arms race, as manifested by the "high frontier" strategy. The book says that all of the Soviet Union's activities in space have a military flavor. The number of spacecraft launched by the Soviet Union in the seventies exceeded 75, four to five times the number launched by America, and it is estimated that 70 percent of the Soviet Union's space activities serve military purposes.

The advancing of the "high frontier" strategy means that America will push the concept of the "frontier" into the domain of space, and the basis for this was provided in the "strategic defense proposal, namely "Star Wars," set forth by Reagan in 1983.

It looks as if it is precisely under the guidance of the ideas of the "high frontier" strategy that in recent years America has set up a spaceflight headquarters, a "Defense Technology Research Group," a "Strategic Group for Future Security," and so forth. To better study laser and particle beam space weapons, America wants to build a permanent manned space station. Based on the economic plan and the scientific and technological plan for exploiting space, Reagan has proposed a "second revolution" that would replace the nuclear age with the space age, but the fundamental point in it is to contend for the possession of the military "commanding heights" in space.

To achieve its "high frontier" strategy, America has "called for the development as a matter of great urgency of the multiple-use space shuttle." The so-called multiple uses of course include military use. The U.S. Government is striving to get its allies to take part in its plan for exploiting space. Therefore, the "high frontier" strategy and "Star Wars" will produce major effects on the world's politics, diplomacy, military affairs, economy, and culture.

There is a continuity and inevitability in America's old frontier, new frontier, and high frontier strategies. However, the times are different. The U.S. Government should see that the whole world will oppose the militarization of space and also that no one can monopolize space. The exploitation of space is an undertaking for all mankind.

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CSO: 4005/704

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. SPACE PROGRAM ACCIDENTS

HK110636 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 86 p 7

["Newsletter from America" by reporter Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "The Far-reaching Effect of the U.S. Space Accidents"]

[Text] On 3 May, due to main engine failure, the U.S. "Delta" rocket carrying a weather satellite went out of control and was subsequently blown up by the ground control station. This is another "disaster" for the U.S. space program following the explosions of the space shuttle "Challenger" on 28 January and the "Titan" rocket on 18 April of this year.

All the people in the United States have been greatly shocked by the consecutive grave accidents in the U.S. space program in over 3 months. Naturally, people are most concerned about the progress of the investigation by the Presidential Investigation Committee into the accident of the space shuttle "Challenger."

The investigation into the cause of the accident of the space shuttle "Challenger" will soon be completed, and the Investigation Committee's report will be released early next month. Nevertheless, some important information has been disclosed in succession in newspapers.

Through the 3 months of salvage work, most of the debris of the space shuttle "Challenger" and its fuel tanks and boosters has been recovered. According to the study and analysis of the debris as well as the 10 photos taken during the liftoff and released by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and some testing by engineers, experts have initially reached two conclusions: A grave accident to the space shuttle would have happened sooner or later, and the space shuttle was not blown up.

Experts believe that the direct cause for the accident of the space shuttle was the malfunction of the sealed installation in the lower part of its right booster. Due to grave defects in design and the low temperature of booster, the superthermal gas within it leaked out, thus burning up the outer casing of the booster and resulting in the rupture of the outer fuel tank and rapid inflammation of the large quantity of liquid hydroxide. The experts have determined that while the fuel tank was on fire, the space shuttle just broke away from the fuel tanks and boosters rather than exploding instantly. While falling at high speed, the cabin carrying the seven astronauts was intact.

It is reported that the defects in the booster design were discovered as early as in 1977 and that some hitches even occurred in July 1985. However, NASA always failed to pay serious attention to it. On the eve of the launch of "Challenger" on 28 January, an engineer who had been involved in the manufacture of this kind of booster warned the Space Center that the launch might result in "disaster" due to the cold weather. Nevertheless, the officials of the Space Center paid no heed. It is said that at the last meeting held by the Investigation Committee on 2 May, people focused their attention on these problems. Not long ago, based on a host of materials exposing NASA's serious management problems, the NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that on the one hand, NASA indulges in reckless squandering, while on the other hand, it greatly reduces the funds that should be used to ensure safety.

Undoubtedly, the consecutive grave accidents in the U.S. space program constitute a great blow to the U.S. space plans. The "Delta" rocket was originally planned to put a weather satellite onto space orbit. The mission of the "Titan" rocket was to send an espionage satellite to outer space. At the moment, the three main carrier vehicles of military and civil rockets and space shuttles all have to be laid aside, and the United States has to use two kinds of rockets having great limitations in the launching of satellites. The experts believe that in fact "the capability of the United States for entering outer space has been greatly reduced." In private, government officials admit that this will constitute a latent danger to national security. Moreover, public opinion has brought to account the reliability of the U.S. astronautic industry and NASA's management capability and even doubted the "strategic defense initiative project" of the Reagan administration.

Under the present conditions, the United States must reconsider some ambitious space development plans. For example, should space carriers of a new generation be manufactured? Should permanent space stations be built? Should manned spacecraft be launched to Mars for interplanetary exploration? These questions are all to be answered.

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CSO: 4005/690

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES CENTURY OF U.S. LABOR STRUGGLE

HK070817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 6

["Newsletter from America" by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429] and Jing Xianfa [2529 2009 3127]: "A Hundred Years of Sea Changes; A Talk About the Past and the Present--Notes on the Centenary of the 1 May Haymarket Riot"]

[Text] On the eve of the 100th anniversary of the 1 May Haymarket Riot, we visited Chicago--the city which first made the voice of the American working class be heard by the people of the world.

A hundred years ago, the United States was undergoing the important process of a gradual transition from free capitalism to monopoly capitalism and the contradiction between labor and capital was constantly intensifying. As a result of rapid economic growth after the American Civil War, workers were forced to work 12 to 14 hours a day. The American workers' struggle for labor legislation and an 8-hour work day was on the upsurge. On 1 May 1886, 350,000 workers in various large American cities staged demonstrations and 200,000 workers held a general strike. The working class in Chicago was standing in the forefront of the struggle. On 3 May, the Chicago police outrageously fired at the masses on strike at Haymarket Square. The authorities arrested eight worker leaders on the pretext that someone had thrown a bomb at the police. Four among the eight men arrested were hanged the following year. This aroused a wave of protests in the United States and abroad. The Haymarket Square Riot became an incident that shocked the world. On its founding in 1889, the Second International set 1 May as International Labor Day, symbolizing the unity and the struggle of the workers of all nations.

When we arrived at Haymarket Square where the historical event occurred, we could not find any trace of the riot except the name of the place. However, changes in the world during the past century, especially in the past 2 or 3 decades, are much more profound and extensive than the changes in this square.

When the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, which later became the American Federation of Labor, held its national congress in 1881, the electric light invented by Edison had a history of only 2 years, the telephone had a history of only 5 years, and neither the

automobile nor the radio had been invented yet. Today the United States is undergoing a "microelectronic revolution" and the transition from a traditional industrial society to the so-called "information society." Economic and scientific and technological development has had a profound influence on the industrial structure, the laboring masses, and the distribution of the industrial population in the United States. Such traditional industries as manufacturing, building, and mining are declining, while such service trades as banking, insurance, and data processing are developing rapidly. Statistics show that the jobs provided by the three major traditional trades accounted for 50 percent of all the posts in 1960 but account for merely 29 percent today. To cite another example, at the end of World War II, railway transport workers numbered 4 million, but now only 10 percent of this contingent remain in trade. The number of workers in the automobile, iron and steel textile, and other industrial has also declined drastically. About one-third of the American workers served in the manufacturing industry 30 years ago, but today only one-fifth are still working in the trade. Employees working in service trades now account for over 70 percent of American workers.

There has also been a conspicuous change in the regional distribution of the industrial population. Due to the boom in advanced technology, the electronics industry, and the energy industry, a large number of industrial workers are gradually moving southward from the Northeast where centers of traditional industries are located. Statistics show that since the 1970's, the increase in the number of workers in the "Sun Belt" is six times that in such traditional industrial bases as New England.

The changes in the industrial structure and the contingent of workers cannot but exert an influence on the labor movement. The number of workers has increased at an unprecedentedly high rate in the past 20 years. The number of workers increased by 1.3 million a year on average in the 1960's and by 2.1 million a year in the 1970's, while the number of trade union members has remained almost constant, with unemployed trade union members offsetting new members. Since the beginning of the 1980's, both the absolute number of trade union members and the proportion of trade union members to all the workers have decreased substantially. At present, trade union members account for less than one-fifth of the workers in the country. Some specialists hold that this is mainly because old industrial branches and trades where organized workers were massed are going downhill or gradually vanishing, while rising industries where workers are not organized so well are expanding rapidly.

In the United States, both economic depression and structural unemployment occur [words indistinct] industrial branches where workers' employment environments and economic conditions are much worse than in other production sectors. Since the beginning of the 1980's, the structural unemployment has totalled over 400,000 people, and this developmental trend seems irreversible. The decrease in the number of organized workers has directly affected the workers' struggle for better working conditions and pay. A printer in Chicago who had been on strike for 9 months told us that the printing company had long withheld payment of wages and allowances and several hundreds of printers on strike were surviving on the strike allowance issued by their trade union at the moment. Even in other trades, many companies or plants in recent years have often forced

their employees to make concessions regarding wages with the economic depression as an excuse, or to resign or retire early, warning that they would otherwise have to declare bankruptcy. For example, due to the current oil price slump on the world market, Exxon Oil Company announced the "early retirement" of 40,000 employees on a single occasion in April.

The U.S. Government has lifted restrictions on many enterprises in recent years to let them compete with each other freely. As a result, the interests of employees in these trades are subject to a more serious threat. For example, as soon as the government lifted restrictions on them, some enterprises dealing in civil aviation, highway transportation, and telecommunications made every effort to reduce their operational costs at the expense of their staffs' welfare and actual wages. They said they wanted their staffs to "make concerted efforts to tide over the crisis," but in fact they were shifting the crisis onto their staffs.

In the course of drastic changes, the labor movement in the United States is facing a new situation. As pointed out by a report recently published by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, which represents 13 million workers and 95 trade unions: "The United States is undergoing an economic, scientific, and technological revolution which is no less significant than the industrial revolution of the 19th century." The report frankly admits the fact that the American labor movement has encountered difficulties and setbacks and "failed to keep up with the ever-changing situation." The report also proposed measures to cope with the changes. The U.S. labor circles have proclaimed it to be "a historic blueprint of reform."

After a century of arduous struggle, the American workers have achieved great successes in striving for the right to form trade unions, an 8-hour work day, pension schemes, and so on. All these achievements and the difficulties they are now facing are beyond the expectation of their predecessors who sacrificed their lives at Haymarket Square 100 years ago. The American working class, which has glorious revolutionary traditions, is facing new challenges at this crucial moment of history. The spirit of dauntless struggle that the class showed a century ago is bound to be displayed in the new struggle.

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CSO: 4005/690

UNITED STATES

U.S. JOURNALIST THEODORE WHITE DIES

OW162010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpts] New York, 16 May (XINHUA)--Theodore White, a veteran journalist and well-known author who began his career in China as a "TIME" correspondent about half a century ago, died of a stroke last night in Lenox Hill Hospital at the age of 71, a hospital spokeswoman said.

The stocky, energetic and articulate American journalist was born in Boston on 6 May 1915. Starting as a newsboy, White completed college education at Harvard University with a major in Chinese history.

He went to China on a traveling fellowship after graduation in 1938 and there freelanced for the Boston GLOBE and Manchester GUARDIAN. Later he worked in China as a "TIME" correspondent until 1945.

During that period, White visited Yanan, where the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party was located, and got acquainted with many veteran leaders of the Red Army, including Peng Zhen, now chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

After World War II, White returned home and co-authored with Annalee Jacoby the book "Thunder Out of China." During 1948-1953, he served as European correspondent for the Overseas News Agency, crowning his career there by producing "Fire in the Ashes," a book on the Marshall Plan and the postwar recovery.

White, who could speak Chinese fluently, visited China in 1972 as a member of former President Nixon's entourage. He revisited the country in 1984 and was met by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, and some other senior officials.

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CSO: 4000/271

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

RONG YIREN LEAVES FOR U.S.--Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)--Rong Yiren, chairman of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, left here today for the United States to receive an honorary doctorate from Hofstra University on Long Island in New York State. The Hofstra board of trustees said it was awarding the honorary degree to Rong to commend him for his role in implementing China's policy of opening to the outside world and importing foreign capital and technology. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1001 GMT 14 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/271

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DIPLOMAT TO HEAD PORTUGUESE TEAM FOR MACAO TALKS

HK030926 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 May 86 p 6

/Text/ Portugal has appointed a career diplomat to head its negotiating team in the forthcoming talks with China over the future of Macao.

A spokesman for the Macao Government yesterday confirmed the job has gone to Mr Rui Medina, currently ambassador to the United Nations.

A Legislative Assembly member in Macao, Mr Stanley Au, said although Mr Medina did not have a detailed knowledge of the territory, his experience as a diplomat would be an asset.

"His work in the Foreign Ministry of Portugal gave him lots of experience in negotiating techniques which will be very useful in this job," said Mr Au.

"I am sure there are other members of the Portuguese team who will have a deep understanding of the Macao situation and who will give advice to Mr Medina in the talks."

Among those tipped as members of the team are a former Macao undersecretary for economy, Mr Joao Costa Pinto, and former Governor Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa.

Mr Medina could not be contacted for comment at his New York office yesterday.

Meanwhile, Radio Macao also reported that Portuguese President Dr Mario Soares will meet Prime Minister Dr Cavaco Silva next Monday when they will discuss the choice of a new governor for Macao.

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CSO: 4000/259

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING: AGGRESSION ROOT CAUSE OF SRV'S DIFFICULTIES

OW122221 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1050 GMT 12 May 86

["International Current Events" Program: Article by (Zhang Zhihong),
entitled: "How Can the Vietnamese Authorities Extricate Themselves from
Their Economic Predicament?"]

[Excerpts] The Vietnamese authorities have admitted that Vietnam's national economy is now faced with serious imbalances in all fields. Agricultural production is extremely weak. The problem of feeding the people has remained unsolved for a long time. Industrial production is stagnant. The serious shortage in energy, raw materials, and semi-finished products, as well as machine parts, has become an almost insurmountable obstacle. The quality of industrial products is generally inferior. The shortage of manufactured goods for daily use is unimaginably severe. The nation's revenues have decreased. Over the past few years, per-capita income has been less than \$100.

Vietnam's deteriorating economic situation is naturally inseparable from its own economic policy and administrative system. However, the root reason is Vietnam's policy of wanton military aggression. As a result, it has brought calamity to the nation and the people. It is precisely because of Vietnam's full-scale aggression against Kampuchea that it cannot give its full attention to peaceful construction. On the contrary, it has pushed its people, who have already suffered extensively for several decades from war, into further misery.

At the same time, Vietnam has amassed troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border to persistently oppose China. Vietnam's military expenditures account for more than 50 percent of its annual national outlays. Its financial difficulties are becoming more and more serious with each passing day. Right now, its foreign exchange reserves only amount to slightly more than \$10 million, while its debts have already reached \$7 billion. Due to the lack of resources for repayment, Vietnam is naturally unable to obtain new loans. In 1985, the International Monetary Fund announced that Vietnam was no longer qualified to obtain more loans.

Right now, there is only one way out for Vietnam. That is, to face reality, accept the eight-point proposal made by Democratic Kampuchea to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, and concentrate all its efforts on domestic economic construction.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

HENG SAMRIN SOLDIERS CAPTURED, ALLEGED SPIES

OW171838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Bangkok, 17 May (XINHUA)--Five soldiers of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, allegedly on a spy mission, were captured at the Thai border on 15 May, the evening paper BANGKOK WORLD reported today.

The five Heng Samrin soldiers, intercepted by a Thai border patrol police unit north of Aranyaprathet Town in Prachinburi Province, were later taken away for questioning by military authorities.

In addition, 10 Heng Samrin soldiers defected on 6 May to the Thai authorities in the same province, according to the border police.

The defectors, who brought along some weapons and ammunition, said that they disliked Vietnamese soldiers stationed in their country who were given high authority over senior Kampuchean soldiers.

Meanwhile, the supreme command of the Thai armed forces reported that 40 Vietnamese and 95 Heng Samrin troops surrendered to Thai authorities in areas under the jurisdiction of the Burapha task force during 7-14 May. The Burapha task force is responsible for security matters in the east which borders Kampuchea.

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CSO: 4000/279

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO ON RECENT MUTINY ATTEMPT IN CAMBODIA

HK090744 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 86 p 6

["Jottings" by Huang Ping [7806 1627]: "To No Avail"]

[Text] According to a press report from Thailand, a deputy minister and some high-ranking officers of the Heng Samrin puppet regime have been recently dismissed from their posts because of an abortive mutiny instigated by a battalion of puppet troops to oppose Vietnamese occupation.

Actually, the deputy defense minister and these high-ranking officials have every reason to protest against an injustice. In accordance with the instructions of "chairman" Heng Samrin, they made endless efforts to conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking "ideological work in order to enhance the political consciousness" of their men. However, all in all, the soldiers have their own legs. If they want to flee, no demagoguery is useful to them. Over the past few years, many soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime have sneaked away or deserted. This has been a common occurrence. Sometimes they go in threes and fours, or even a whole battalion crosses over to the side of the people. What is the reason for this? It is because numerous facts have taught them to see Vietnamese aggressors in their true colors and their "political consciousness" has really been enhanced.

Dismissal of a deputy defense minister is, of course, nothing for "chairman" Heng Samrin. However, the key to the problem lies in the general trend of war-weariness. Of what avail is frequent substitution? If there is another mutiny in the near future, it is unknown who the person down on his luck will be.

/9738

CSO: 4005/719

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA ON PHILIPPINES LEADERS' REACTIONS TO MARCOS LOYALISTS

Aquino Remarks

OW021946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 2 May 86

/Text/ Manila, 2 May (XINHUA)--Philippine President Corazon Aquino said here today her government's tolerance of agitation by deposed president Ferdinand Marcos' supporters should not be mistaken as a sign of weakness.

"Our new democracy has been criticized because it is tolerant of agitators. This was regarded by certain ignorant quarters as weakness. This is not so," Mrs. Aquino told the officers and men of the Philippine Air Force during its golden anniversary celebration.

Maximum tolerance, she explained, "is the clearest sign of a concrete confidence in our strength." She added that the nation "cannot continue in its agony."

"The pinpricks of bought and benighted loyalists will not provoke us to violate the basic principles for which we struggled and make us no better than the tyrant we deposed," she said.

During yesterday's labor day celebration in Manila, Marcos' loyalists clashed with followers of Mrs Aquino, resulting in scores of injuries.

The Philippine News Agency quoted the police as saying today that 54 cars were destroyed during the bloody confrontation and more than 60 of Marcos' supporters were arrested.

Brigadier General Ramon Montano, acting chief of the National Capital Regional Command, ordered the arrest of the leaders of the loyalists and the filing of appropriate charges against them, the agency said.

Enrile, Ramos Warn Loyalists

OW050946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0938 GMT 5 May 86

/Text/ Manila, 5 May (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and armed forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos today cautioned the Marcos' loyalists that the government would use force to quell street violence and anarchy.

They issued the warning at an open forum in Manila hotel this morning in the wake of violent clashes during the past few days.

Enrile stressed that Marcos' followers have the right to act peacefully and the police and military forces will continue to employ "maximum tolerance."

"But when there is an appreciable element of force to the point of endangering the public and the destruction of property, then we have to use force against force," he emphasized.

Unruly mass actions should also be contained or totally controlled at all times, he added.

In a similar statement, Ramos warned the Marcos loyalists against possible military intervention. They should strictly abide by the conditions set under the mayor's permit, he said.

Yesterday, several thousand people loyal to deposed president Marcos tried to hold a rally at the Rizal park without authorized permit. They were later dispersed by the police.

The acting mayor of Manila has announced a policy of "no permit, no rally" after a violent confrontation between supporters of President Corazon Aquino and Marcos on 1 May.

A police chief was relieved of his post the following day for his failure to contain the unruly demonstration.

Observers here say the government is now getting tough with those who are trying to cause bloody confrontations.

CSO: 4000/259

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE STRESSES INDEPENDENT POLICY

OW100909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Wellington, 10 May (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange said last night that New Zealand would continue its independent foreign policy, apparently in response to U.S. trade threats in retaliation for New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies.

This morning, Radio New Zealand broadcast Lange's speech at the Auckland Regional Conference of the Labor Party.

Lange said that those who demanded New Zealand's foreign policies to be subservient to trading interests were "not in the real world."

"If anyone thinks that by adopting a dependent foreign policy we can secure ourselves markets they are deluding themselves," he said.

"Countries which trade in many markets simply cannot afford to be too closely identified with any particular power or protector," Lange said, adding that such countries had to adopt a more independent position because that was what suited their trading interest.

Lange criticized NATO countries for their reliance on nuclear weapons and said there was no point in New Zealand belonging to ANZUS, a military alliance involving Australia, New Zealand and the United States, if the alliance was to be seen as a projection of U.S. nuclear power.

"The fate of the world should not be the exclusive property of the nuclear powers," he said.

Lange said it would be a remarkable step forward in the cause of disarmament if Washington agreed to remove its nuclear weapons from the South Pacific region.

Relations between New Zealand and the United States have been cool since the Lange Government began denying port calls to U.S. nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships.

/9738

CSO: 4000/279

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

MARCOS LOYALISTS WARNED--In Manila, Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos warned Marcos loyalists that the government will use force to deal with violence in the streets. The warning, issued in an open forum held at the Manila hotel, was in response to encounters which broke out in the last few days. Enrile emphasized that Marcos supporters have the obligation to conduct themselves peacefully and that police and military will continue to enforce maximum tolerance. However, once public security is endangered and public properties destroyed, then the government will have to resort to force. Thousands of Marcos loyalists attempted to stage a rally at Rizal Park yesterday without a rally permit from the authorities, and thus were dispersed by the police. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 6 May 86 HK] /12232

SOLDIERS DEFECT TO THAILAND--Bangkok, 8 May (XINHUA)--Ten Heng Samrin soldiers carrying weapons defected to Thailand on 6 May. The local press said today, quoting a report from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. The defectors, aged between 18 and 23, brought with them an anti-aircraft gun, a recoilless rifle, a heavy machinegun and 47 assault rifles. They told the Thai authorities about starvation, malaria and hard work in the Kampuchean battlefield. They also said that Many Heng Samrin troops would escape to the Thai border soon. Since the beginning of this year, defections of Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops have repeatedly occurred along the Thai-Kampuchean border. According to incomplete statistics, over 100 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers have surrendered to Thai border troops. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 8 May 86 OW] /12232

COUP RUMORS DENIED--Manila, 17 May (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today denied rumors that he and Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos are setting up a military junta to topple the government of President Corazon Aquino. "As a matter of fact, I am going around the country precisely to convey the call for national reconciliation by the lady president," the Philippine News Agency quoted Enrile as saying at a regional peace and order council meeting in Davao City of the southern island of Mindanao. The defense minister has just concluded a four-day inspection visit to the island. Enrile's statement was in response to a question on the possibility of installing a military regime in the country. He stressed that there is no truth in the allegation that the military is planning a coup d'etat against the Aquino Administration. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 17 May '86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/279

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH EGYPTIAN PARTY LEADER--Cairo, 3 May (XINHUA)--General Secretary of Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party Yusuf Wali met here today with the CPC delegation led by Zhang Xiangshan, advisor to the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee. During the talks, both sides hoped that the friendship between China and Egypt will grow and that the relations between Egypt's ruling party and the CPC will develop. Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Wen Yezhan was present on the occasion. The four-member CPC delegation arrived in Cairo on 30 April. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 3 May 86 OW] /12766

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP VISIT--Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met here today an Iranian delegation from the Institute of Politics and International Studies under the Foreign Ministry. The Iranian visitors had academic exchanges with Chinese international affairs experts in Beijing. Led by Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Larijani [spelling as received], the delegation arrived here Tuesday. They will leave for Guangzhou Saturday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 24 Apr 86 OW]/12766

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PDRY--Aden, 8 May (XINHUA)--Huang Zhen, the new ambassador of China to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, presented credentials today to 'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. Chairman 'Attas had a cordial and friendly conversation with Ambassador Huang Zhen and expressed his willingness to further promote friendly relations and cooperation between the PDRY and China. He asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his regards to President Li Xiannian and other Chinese leaders. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 8 May 86 OW] /12232

PALESTINIAN STUDENT GROUP VISITS--Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA)--Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a delegation from the General Union of Palestine Students led by its chairman Ibrahim Jiber here today. Zhou spoke highly of the important role played by the General Union in Palestine's cause of liberation. He reiterated China's firm support to the just cause of the Palestinian people. The delegation arrived here May 20 at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 22 May 86 OW]/12766

SPECIAL LIBYAN ENVOY VISITS--Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here today 'Abd al-'ati il-'Ubaydi, special envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, and his party. They conferred on international issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations. al-'Ubaydi and his party arrived here yesterday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 15 May 86 OW]/12766

JPRS-CPS-86-055
16 June 1986

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED--Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA)--The 1986-87 executive plan of the Sino-Luxembourg cultural cooperation agreement was signed here today. Vice-Minister of Culture Liu Deyou, and leader of the Luxembourg cultural delegation and Ambassador Carlo Ketter signed the executive plan on behalf of their respective governments. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 22 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/281

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIAN FIRST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT

Meets With Wan Li

OWO51806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, met here this evening with Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and the first vice-premier of the Romanian Government, and his party.

After the meeting, Wan Li and Romanian guests attended the banquet given by Jia Shi, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, for the Romanian Industrial Exhibition to be opened here tomorrow.

Ion Dinca and his party arrived here this afternoon to attend the opening ceremony of the Romanian Industrial Exhibition and pay a friendly visit to China.

Wan Li, Ion Dinca Open Exhibition

OWO61010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1002 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--A Romanian industrial exhibition opened here today at the China International Exhibition Center.

Exhibits on show include complete sets of equipment for oil drilling and production, machine tools, tractors, trainer aircraft, motor vehicles, textiles and light industrial products, animal by-products, furniture, garments and chemical raw materials.

The second of its kind held in the Chinese capital since 1980, this large industrial exhibition shows the tremendous successes the Romanian people have achieved in their socialist construction.

Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li and the First Vice-Premier of the Romanian Government Ion Dinca cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

Among those present at the opening ceremony were Lu Dong, Chinese minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, and Jia Shi, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Agenlo Miculescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and entourage of the visiting Romanian Vice-Premier Ion Dinca.

EASTERN EUROPE

CPC GREETES ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OW091325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party, the CPC Central Committee cabled the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee to extend its warm congratulations.

The message says: "The 65-year glorious course of struggle of the Romanian Communist Party shows that your party is Romania's staunch political leading force, glorious inheritor of the revolutionary traditions of social and national liberation and faithful defender of national independence, state sovereignty, and the people's interests."

The message points out: "The Romanian Communist Party, under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, has consistently applied the fundamental principles of scientific socialism to the concrete conditions of Romania, formulated and implemented the strategy and policies which tally with the actual situation of the country, and led the Romanian people to great achievements in all fields of socialist construction. The Romanian party and people are now waging a persistent and unremitting struggle to implement the resolutions of the party's 13th National Congress, and to fulfill the 1986-90 economic and social development plan and the development program through the year 2000 formulated by the congress. The attainment of this grand goal will surely bring the country a new situation of greater prosperity."

The message says: "The Romanian Communist Party is waging an unyielding struggle for easing international tension, safeguarding world peace, and supporting the just cause of world peoples, in line with the principle that relations between states must be established on the basis of respect for national independence and state sovereignty, full equality of rights, mutual benefit, and restraint from interference in other's internal affairs and from the use of force or threat of force. Your principled stand and actions in dealing with relations between parties have been a valuable contribution to the sound development of the current international Communist movement."

The message emphasizes: "The Communist Party of China treasures very much the traditional friendship between our two parties. We are very happy to see that the exchange of fruitful visits between the leaders of our two parties and our two countries has made outstanding contributions to a further consolidation and

development of the close cooperation and profound friendship between China and Romania. We are convinced that the friendly cooperation developed between China and Romania on a long-term, stable and all-around basis will surely be further consolidated and strengthened."

In conclusion, the message wishes the Romanian Communist Party even greater success in leading the Romanian people in a struggle to further develop the socialist cause and safeguard world peace.

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CSO: 4005/697

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--A reception was given here today by Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Zdenko Cheben to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. Among the guests present were Chinese Minister of Justice Zou Yu and Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhengying. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 9 May 86 OW]/12766

HUNGARIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, met a women's delegation from Hungary led by Maria Duschek, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women, here today. Kang extended her warm welcome to the delegation as it is the first women's delegation to visit China after the suspension of exchanges between Chinese and Hungarian women's organizations for more than 2 decades. The Hungarian visitors arrived here 8 May at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 9 May 86 OW]/12766

HUNGARIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISIT--Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Wang Bingqian met a women's delegation from Hungary led by Maria Duschek, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women, here today. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0537 GMT 12 May 86 OW]/12766

BEIJING MARKS ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY--Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--A reception was given here today by the Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu to mark the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party. Among those present were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Liang Geng, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 5 May 86 OW] /12232

XINHUA DELEGATION ON EAST EUROPEAN TOUR--Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--A delegation from XINHUA News Agency led by Director General Mu Qing left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland, Democratic Germany, and Hungary. Mu Qing is expected to exchange views on strengthening cooperation with leading members of the news agencies of the five countries and sign a news cooperation agreement with the Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP). [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 8 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/268

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA MEETS VISITING MPC DELEGATION

OW201938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1821 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 20 May (XINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today highly praised the help his country receives from China in developing its economy and in opposing the apartheid policy of South Africa.

Kaunda, meeting with He Ying, member of the Standing Committee of the NPC who is on a 6-day visit to Zambia, spoke highly of China's assistance in building the Tanzania-Zambia railway, saying that although China is itself a developing country it has made sacrifices for international solidarity.

Kaunda also pointed out that China always supports other countries in their struggles for independence and development.

He Ying replied that the "friendship and cooperation between our two countries are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

"Zambian-Chinese relations, which are based on a solid political foundation, have great vitality.... We enjoy mutual cooperation, mutual support and mutual help," he said.

He strongly condemned South Africa's "barbarous" raid Sunday on a refugee camp in Lusaka and said that China fully supports Zambia's just stand and President Kaunda's statement on the event, which was released yesterday.

After the meeting, Kaunda gave a luncheon in honour of the Chinese delegation, which arrived here 16 May and leaves for Tanzania tomorrow.

/12232

CSO: 4000/278

JPRS-CPS-86-055
16 June 1986

Briefs

AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE--Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), today sent a message of greetings to the All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development, which will open tomorrow in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. Peng said in his message that "population is a major issue of strategic importance the world faces today, particularly the developing countries." "The conference will make its contributions to the further effort in seeking a solution of the population question in Africa and to promoting the economic development of all the African countries," said the message. Peng Zhen wished the conference a complete success. Sponsored by the global parliamentary council on population and development, the 4-day conference will be attended by over 250 representatives from about 40 African countries and international organizations. He Ying, member of the NPC Standing Committee, who is currently on a visit in Zimbabwe, will attend the opening ceremony and other activities. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0021 GMT 11 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/267

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG XIAOPING PROFILED, COMPLIMENTED

Chongqing CHONGQING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Hu Shaoan [5170 1421 1344]: "I am a Son of the Chinese People-- Profile of Deng Xiaoping"]

[Text] "I am honored, as a member of the Chinese nation, to become a world citizen. I am a son of the Chinese people. I deeply love my motherland and the people."--Deng Xiaoping

Comrade Xiaoping is an old man who is full of vitality.

Some foreign visitors have asked him about the secret of health and longevity, the answer they received is: optimism.

He is composed and introspective, generally taciturn, but very humorous.

He loves sports, likes to play bridge, smokes and can drink a lot.

He faces danger fearlessly and is not arrogant when things are going well. The nearly 60 years of revolutionary life has provided him with a mind as broad as the ocean and a will as firm as the mountain.

As he quietly enters into his senior years, he is still so full of vitality that when Jiang Qing who was in prison saw him on television reviewing the troops on the 35th anniversary of National Day, she signed and said: I have never thought that Deng Xiaoping would be in such good health!

I never would have thought of or find a way to understand it.

Having climbed over life's peak of 80 years, this most prestigious veteran member of the communist party is marching toward the next and even higher goal.

He likes to walk and had walked constantly when he was under house arrest.

His face does not have many wrinkles and he has quite a lot of black hair which is always well combed. He has a gentle manner and a warm smile and he speaks the truth.

A simple person.

On His 76th Birthday, He Successfully Passed a Western Woman Reporter's Intelligence Test

In the early fall of 1980, Deng Xiaoping met with an Italian woman reporter in Beijing. She was Oriana Fallaci, well-known in the West.

Fallaci is noted for her interviews of major world figures. Her questions are pointed and what she says is bold and forceful. She is skillful in her persistence and has caused headaches for some Western politicians.

During the 2 days from 21-23 August, Deng Xiaoping was interviewed for 7-8 hours by Fallaci.

That was a contest of intelligence.

The questioner, pressing hard at every point, was sharp and cunning.

The answerer was composed, frank, and quick-witted.

The topic of conversation was like a red dragonfly, sometimes making some flying leaps, sometimes circling around and sometimes staying for a long time on some sensitive issues. They talked about their views of the world, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, the "Cultural Revolution" and the "gang of four"...

Suddenly, Fallaci changed the subject and asked: "How do you evaluate yourself?"

The answer: "It would be fine if I can say it is half and half. But I can say one thing, I have a clear conscience all my life."

Obviously, there was an element of modesty, but certainly it was full of the self-knowledge of a communist party member.

"To have a clear conscience"; not everyone can be so calm and confident.

Five years later, in late fall, Deng Xiaoping met with the Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta.

Natta told him: "Your conversation with the Italian reporter Fallaci was brilliant. It has been included in your collected works and we have all read it."

Deng Xiaoping said: "I talked with her for 7 to 8 hours. She asked me a lot of difficult questions, I finally passed the test."

Having said that, both the host and guest smiled relaxedly.

If the reader is interested in the interview, you may turn to page 303 of "The Collected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and read the article, "Interview With the Italian Reporter Oriana Fallaci."

It has to be added that the day after Fallaci's second interview was his 76th birthday.

Looking back, this woman reporter's interview was like an intelligence test of an old man on his birthday.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping used his mental youthfulness to pass this difficult test successfully.

He was born on 24 August 1904.

During Historical Calamities, He Uses Silence To Welcome the Great Progress of History

In Comrade Deng Xiaoping's office, there are four exquisite vases given to him by the workers when he visited Jingde Zhen in 1972 during the ebb of his career.

These vases, with their deep sentiments, are obviously the favorites of Comrade Xiaoping. They are still intact after their master has experienced the third political rise and fall.

Gazing at these four shiny porcelain vases, it is difficult for him to remain calm.

During that national calamity, he was imprisoned and segregated for 2 years; then, he was sent to Jiangxi and put under house arrest.

His five children were scattered and only Comrade Zhuolin and her aged step-mother accompanied him to Jiangxi. The sum of the three old people's ages was more than 200.

Of the three, he, who was 65 years old, was considered to be the strong laborer. Naturally, he became responsible for such chores as cleaning, cutting wood and breaking coal as well as bringing food and water to the sick.

In the cold, dark winter, there was no heating indoors and ice formed all the time. He went so far as to bathe with cold water.

This was to temper his body, challenging the severe cold.

It was also to temper his will, challenging fate.

In the morning, he worked in the factory; in the afternoon, he worked in the garden; in the evening, he did a great deal of reading under a lamp. His spiritual world is rich during that unbearable period.

There is only silence--like a rock.

His eldest son Deng Pufang was also implicated. He was persecuted and crippled, becoming paralyzed from the chest down. He could only lie in bed in a

social relief home, weaving thin wires into waste-paper baskets to earn money.

Later, through the application of Deng Xiaoping and his wife, Deng Pufang finally rejoined them. Henceforth, to Deng Xiaoping's household chores was added the important task of bathing and massaging his son.

Ideals and faith support the human spirit.

Marxist believers firmly believe that any major historical calamity will be compensated by a great progress in history.

Before sunset every evening, he habitually walked around the small garden, without a word and deep in thought. His pace was steady and after many rounds, days and years, the red sand on the ground began to show a small white path. Her daughter reminisced later:

"I watched my father constantly; I watched his constant serious and quiet mood and his forward paces which were rapid and steady. I thought that with each pace, his thoughts, faith and determination had become even more focused and firm."

At the same time, the people also came to know him better. His work style and behavior and the way he spoke deeply moved the comrade workers in the area.

Workers and master workers often gave them presents of daily necessities and helped them to grind rice into flour. One day, he, who was nearly 70 years old, slipped and fell on a muddy road. Hearing this, the workers quietly repaired the road that night.

Don't forget it was the time when he was "down and out."

On a misty morning, his young son who has visited him left and returned alone to Shanxi. There was only a brief moment of happiness which disappeared quickly. Undoubtedly, this caused him much pain. Shortly after going to work, he became pale all of a sudden and perspired profusely. He could not hold up any longer. Seeing this, the workers immediately helped him lie down and took their own sugar to make a solution for him. Then, they took him home on the tractor.

During that meaningless political movement, many contemptible people had definitely emerged. Because of selfish interests, they had, against their consciences, plotted against other people's lives and properties, bloodying their hands. They curried favor with the powerful, acted as informers to frame innocent persons, or trumped up charges to attack someone when he was down...indeed, there were all kinds of deceitful talks and secrets and those who were obsequious and servile plotted together.

Yet, these bad elements were, after all, a minority. Our people are innocent, simple and righteous. During the menacing times, they, taking risks, tried to protect those communist members who were in distress.

To be together with these good people was a good fortune amidst misfortune. Who experiencing this would not be deeply moved?

Several years ago, Comrade Xiaoping, who had thrice fallen and risen, learned that the Praeger Publishing Company of England wanted to publish the English version of the "The Collected Works of Deng Xiaoping." In the book's preface, he wrote: I am a son of the Chinese people. I deeply love my motherland and the people.

Love is Not a Frivolous Promise But a Serious Task

For so many years, there has never been any real peace in China, this great land of sufferings. In these long years, as soon as the moanings ended, war began and armies competed for power. "Marching to the battlefield, we pulled at our bows...the blood flowed all over the countryside." (Mao Zedong: "Congratulating the Bridegroom; A Reading of History").

Moreover, in her modern history, foreign invasion and the partition by foreign powers had pushed this great land which had already suffered much deeper into the abyss of misery.

It was the Communist Party of China that ended this humiliating history. She struggled against poverty so that there would be no more poverty. She fought in wars so that there would be no more wars.

Because she was young, there would be sad mistakes. In order to prove an ordinary principle, she sometimes had to pay a high price. In the pains of history, she the motherland, and the people were lost in thought.

Finally, in the late fall of 1978, the Communist Party of China convened in Beijing the famous 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Deng Xiaoping played a crucial role in the historic change of the party's policy.

After all the years of sufferings, China really needed stability.

After all the years of poverty, China really needed construction.

The world watches China carefully.

One important meeting after another, important policies were announced: emphasizing economic construction; opening to the outside world and rejuvenating the economy; establishing special economic zones; implementing comprehensive economic structural reforms, affirming that the intellectuals are part of the laboring masses and strengthening the socialist legal system; proposing the concept of "one country, two systems," reducing the size of the army by 1 million people; abolishing the system of lifelong leadership positions...

Such apparent abstract concepts have aroused responses from the 1 billion people.

"I am a son of the Chinese people. I deeply love my motherland and the people." These words from Comrade Xiaoping's mouth state the mind of the communist party members.

Love is not a frivolous promise but a serious task. Love implies struggle, giving, a burning desire and the total dedication of one's energy to fine ideals.

What else can there be?

The members of the Communist Party of China are still searching in the intricate state of affairs and marching forward against a series of obstacles.

Blind optimism will not help.

Deng Xiaoping firmly believes: "Whatever provides the basic benefits for the most people and is supported by the broad masses will be successful no matter how much difficulties there will be in the road ahead."

It is encouraging that some communist party members who are younger and with more energy than Comrade Xiaoping are playing increasingly important roles.

Albertstein, who has worked for exactly half a century in China, once said to Comrade Deng Xiaoping:

"I very much respect and admire you. You are so old, yet you are still doing so much work."

Deng Xiaoping said, "I am doing very little now."

"Yet what you are doing will produce remarkable results," Albertstein said.

"My Method of Work Is To Do As Little As Possible"

Comrade Xiapong's work will indeed produce remarkable results and indeed he has worked less. He is rational and open and he has faith in Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and other even younger comrades. In one of the meetings of the Central Consultative Committee, he talks about his way of thinking:

"My way of work is to do as little as possible. Its advantages are: first, I can live a few years longer; second, they work well even when I am doing less; I should say that these comrades are full of energy and they can do things better. I hope that the transition will reach the point where I do not have to work and my health is still good, then, my task is completed. At present, it looks as if I still have to do a little more."

After work, Comrade Xiaoping has many different recreational activities.

Sometimes, he plays bridge with other leading comrades or visitors with great interest. He habitually used the "accurate bidding method." Once, he, Hu Yaobang and Comrade Wan Li were invited to participate in the "Strategy and

Health" old comrades invitational bridge tournament sponsored by the Wenjin Recreational Club. During the tournament, his quick thinking and close coordination with his partner as well as his decisiveness in bidding and ease in both offense and defense caused their opponents to lose by a score of 0 to 20 VP.

He is also interested in cooking. He rather likes French cuisine--especially the croissants--as a result of his experience of studying in France when he was young. Yet, he likes even better his hometown Sichuan cooking, so much so that he will himself prepare authentic hot and spicy Sichuan dishes. Deng Pufang said, "My father cooks even better than my mother!"

When Deng Pufang was interviewed by the French PARIS MATCH, he said of his father:

"I always consider him as a father and not as the country's leader. To me, his greatest strengths are his seriousness and kindness. He loves his children very much."

At home, Comrade Xiaoping is democratic and easy to get along with. Unlike what some people think, he does not issue directives. He believes that his children can use their own judgment to do the right thing. Deng Pufang said, "His silence often has more impact than words."

Among Comrade Xiaoping's five children, there are artist, government functionary and student of science and engineering. Through their own struggles, they all have accomplished much in their respective positions.

It seems that his grandchildren can make Deng Xiaoping even happier. He likes to be with them, watch them play or even hold them up to take pictures. He often takes them swimming. At those times, he was enjoying the warmth of family happiness.

At present, his faculties are all very good except for a slight loss in hearing; at times, he needs the hearing aid. He is energetic and walks with a steady pace, just as how people see him. He is even looking forward to visiting Hong Kong in 1997 after China regains sovereignty.

Recently, while having lunch with some of the veteran comrades who are resigning from the Central Consultative Committee, to the amazement of those present, he even drank five glasses of maotai.

When he has time, he puts on his glasses and reads. Also, he likes to travel, climb mountains, or go for a walk in the country.

When there is an important soccer match, he becomes an excited audience in front of the television while the players chase around in the field and shoot goals.

What attracts him most is to go to the ocean and swim among the waves.

All his life, he and waves are inextricably linked.

Once he is in the water, he spreads his arms and swims toward the deeper parts. He will stubbornly move forward, ignoring the wind and waves.

In his half a century of revolutionary life, he has experienced many dangers; he rose and fell three times and was nearly killed. Yet, he fearlessly moved forward and his responsibility gets heavier and heavier every time.

Exactly because he has a firm communist faith, a mother-son relationship with the motherland and the people, and optimism, an ordinary man like him has done remarkable things.

Wave after wave hits him. He is composed and, shaking off the water from his hair, he continues to spread his arms and swim forward.

While he is happily swimming, a great transformation is taking place in the vast land of China.

He smiles almost undetected, feeling happy and satisfied.

The sea breezes, with a fishy smell, blow at his face. He swims vigorously, moving forward in the waves.

Will he think of life's ups and downs when he is floating and sinking in the water?

Will he think of the happiness in his struggles when the water is hitting him?

Will he think of life's difficulties because of the waves?

May be his is not thinking of anything.

12380/13045

CSO: 4005/580

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC SEEN AS VITAL FORCE IN POLITICAL LIFE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 14, 7 Apr 86
pp 15-16

[Article by He Yanping [0149 4291 1627]: "The CPPCC Makes Its Mark on State Affairs"]

[Text] On 23 March, the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held its fourth session in Beijing. A major item on its agenda was the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Making Suggestions for the Seventh 5-year Plan

Last September, over 50 people from the CPPCC in Beijing, including vice chairmen and standing committee members, attended a symposium organized by the CPC Central Committee and expressed their opinions regarding the restructuring of leading cadres on the Central Committee and the "Proposals (Draft) of the CPC Central Committee Concerning the Formulation of the Seventh 5-year Plan on National Economic and Social Development." Everybody at the 3-day symposium tried to get the floor and aired his views freely on everything from the macroeconomy to the microeconomy, from the guiding ideas informing the entire document to specific clauses. In November, members of the national committee again called a study and discussion meeting to comment on the "draft proposals." The two meetings resulted in many suggestions for supplementing and amending the Seventh 5-year Plan. They cover essentially the following areas:

- determining a reasonable growth rate is at the very heart of the new plan. China must learn from the past when its obsession with fast growth and irrational, excessively rapid investments in capital construction resulted in all kinds of imbalances.

- the key to achieving the magnificent objectives in the Seventh 5-year Plan is selfless people with professional expertise. One must not pursue personal interests in the guise of reform. Cadres who have moral integrity but no ability must not be appointed. Even more dangerous is to use those who have ability but no integrity. At stake is the very fate of the party and the state.

- follow policies closely and make science the guiding idea of the entire document. Where vital decisions are concerned, we should "think first and act later," otherwise we may suffer heavy losses. Last year, for instance, we imported 13.8 million tons of steel, about one third of the nation's output. This huge gap between supply and demand occurred because township and town enterprises have grown too rapidly. A number of key projects experienced substantial cost overruns, and the national treasury was hard pressed to come up with the funds.

- make food production a priority and promote the comprehensive development of agriculture across the board.

- build an independent nuclear power industry as soon as possible in order to shake off the backwardness of China's electricity generation.

- take education very seriously. It should be made clear that the growth rate of educational investments should not fall behind the national economic growth rate. Nine-year compulsory education should be provided.

- substantiate the proposal on spiritual civilization. A 5-year plan should be drawn up for the study and propaganda of the legal system. Society as a whole should concern itself with the education of young people.

- as a goal, a high employment rate should be replaced by an appropriate employment rate. The labor management system should be overhauled. Within limits, a person should be given the freedom to choose his job. We should gradually move toward labor mobility and provide vocational training. We should permit people to leave the labor force temporarily and then rejoin it or to combine work with study. We should also allow a time rate system.

- stipulate a ratio between wage increases and productivity gains, determine the pace of price reform and control price increases.

Participation in Major State Affairs

Both nationally and locally, the CPPCC is known as a "galaxy of talent" and a "treasure chest of knowledge" as it includes well-known personalities from all walks of life. According to statistics, among the more than 2,000 members in the national CPPCC, over 400 are intellectuals in the scientific and cultural arenas, many of them experts and scholars with a national or international reputation. Then there are famous figures from the democratic parties, from politics, religion and from women's groups, as well as old comrades who have retired to the second front. Deng Xiaoping and Deng Yingchao [6772 4481 6389] have repeatedly mentioned the need to make full use of the pool of expertise represented by the CPPCC.

Since the 1950's, the CPPCC has united people from all walks of life and played an important part in national life and economic life. If we consider the years before and after the founding of the PRC in 1949 the first politically active period for the CPPCC, then the days after the smashing of the gang of four (1976) have seen another round of active participation.

The CPPCC has worked hard to implement the policy on intellectuals, organizing 24 seminars in the fourth quarter of 1979 alone. It has also conducted extensive research on the problems of middle-aged intellectuals and the employment of students who have returned to China after studying overseas. Based on its findings, it has written and submitted reports to the CPC Central Committee which takes them seriously; Hu Yaobang wrote detailed instructions on one such report.

The Organization Department of the Central Committee took the lead in getting together with other central agencies to set up the Joint Office for Intellectual Work, subordinate to the Central Committee. Since then many problems have been resolved, including one involving the well-known actor, Xiang Kun [7309 1024], who was previously barred from playing any role other than the villain.

CPPCC committee members made many suggestions when the CPC Central Committee was drafting the "Resolution (Draft) on Certain Historical Issues of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" in 1981. In 1982, before the National People's Congress passed the draft resolution amending the PRC constitution, CPPCC committee members held four discussions successively to analyze the clauses one by one and commented forthrightly in the hope that a better constitution would be drawn up to steer China toward the rule of law and ensure normal social development.

Concern For the National Economy and People's Livelihood

In 1985, the CPPCC put forward a proposal centered on reform and the formulation of the Seventh 5-year Plan. This move was preceded by the sponsorship of over 1,500 proposals by 1,000 members, the subject matter of which ranged from economic construction and the restructuring of the economic system to education, science, culture, sanitation, united front, nationalities, religion and labor. They have been submitted to the pertinent departments and replies have been received on 97 percent of them.

Based on the proposals, the CPPCC selected major issues relating to the national economy and people's livelihood and mobilized resources from various quarters to conduct detailed special investigations on the spot. So far this year the CPPCC work groups have organized a total of 14 such investigations, convened 71 special seminars and launched 3 large-scale consulting projects.

When the Sixth CPPCC National Committee held its third session last year, 49 members led by Qian Jiaju [0578 1367 7467] jointly sponsored a proposal calling for "scientific verification by experts to unify understanding in view of the vital importance of the water conservancy project in the Changjiang three-gorge area." About 100 committee members, including Guan Shicong [7070 1102 5115] and Liu Chengxian [0491 2110 0341], also put forward proposals urging caution in handling the project.

After the session, the CPPCC presented its views to the departments concerned, on the one hand, and organized seven or eight forums attended by experts from all fields, on the other. In addition, it put together an investigation group headed by Sun Yueqi [1327 6390 1505] (formerly economic minister and chairman

of the resource committee in the Kuomintang [KMT] regime, now vice chairman of the KMT Revolutionary Committee and head of the CPPCC Economic Construction Group). From 30 May through 6 July 1985, the group visited Chengdu, Chongqing, Wan County, Zigui, Yichang, Shashi and Wuhan, among other places, and conducted research and investigations lasting 38 days. On the way it held more than 40 meetings, soliciting opinions extensively from all quarters. The forums combined with their on-site investigations to produce a valuable survey report.

In 1981, Sichuan experienced the worst floods for years, resulting in direct economic losses valued at about 1 billion yuan. After the floods, people realized that a major reason for the disaster was the damage inflicted on the ecology in the upper and middle reaches of Chang Jiang. CPPCC committee members decided to do a study on the ecology in the region so that they could recommend practical measures. A 13-member study team traveled downstream from Minjiang in the upper reaches of Chang Jiang and sailed toward Dongting Hu after reaching Wuhan. During their trip, they held more than 30 meetings and made on-the-spot investigations in 13 municipalities and counties in the three provinces of Sichuan, Hunan and Hubei. They discovered that the sharp decline in forestry resources in Sichuan has led to large-scale environmental deterioration and a chain of dire consequences. Since the 1980's, as many as 680 million tons of silt have flowed into Chang Jiang, equivalent to 5 million mu of land losing 5 inches of topsoil. Even more serious was the fact that the river's tributaries upstream were beginning to turn into sand. Faced with this situation, the CPPCC members pointed out that the basic factor behind the drastic decline in forests in Sichuan was China's erroneous approach toward forestry management and called for a shift from exploitation to conservation without delay. The CPPCC's report was on solid grounds. The State Environmental Protection Bureau under the State Council convened a special meeting to hear the report and decided to take actions to resolve the problem gradually.

Over the past few years, CPPCC work groups have studied in depth the major issues that have appeared in the course of reform, eg., the proposal to develop transportation, improve the transportation system and bring about integrated transport; the proposal that the three industries of coal, electricity and oil cooperate in the joint development of energy; and cultural relics preservation, etc. Many of their recommendations have been put into practice.

CPPCC As a Consultant

Consulting is one way in which the CPPCC establishes close ties with the masses and helps all quarters solve real problems.

This year the CPPCC concentrates on offering consulting services to old revolutionary base areas, minority nationality regions and frontier areas. After the CPC Central Committee made the strategic decision to gradually open up the great northwest, CPPCC committee members visited the region several times and set up in Huining County in central Gansu a work liaison point and a demonstration station for the comprehensive development of grass-growing and livestock-raising. In July 1985, a meeting presided over by Lu Zhengcao [0712

2973 2347] was held in Lanzhou where CPPCC members from six provinces and autonomous regions in the northwest and Neimenggu exchanged experiences in the "growing of grass and forests." After the meeting, the agencies concerned reported that the CPPCC has done a good job and Hu Yaobang spoke highly of it.

The problems of hazardous school buildings and thatched cottages on Hainandao were also tackled because of CPPCC involvement in the form of investigations and consulting. Hainandao has a hot climate and is frequently hit by typhoons and rainstorms, yet most of the school buildings on the island were thatched cottages and hazardous structures which seriously endangered the lives of teachers and pupils. Led by Vice Chairman Qian Changzhao [6929 2490 3564], an advisory group did a comprehensive study on the island and made specific suggestions on solving the problem. Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] had this comment on their report, "A good deed based on Old Qian's survey." The agencies concerned in Guangdong acted right away by allocating 180 million yuan to finance school construction on the island.

A story of CPPCC members "pleading the buffalo's case" has also spread far and wide among the peasants. In view of the fact that some villages in the nation still use farm cattle, seven members on the CPPCC national committee suggested replacing the old device used for working the buffalo with a new gadget. Special funds were made available by the State Economic Commission for research. The result was a new device which proved less tiring for the buffalo and improved towing power by 44.9 percent. Since there are 19 million buffaloes in the country, the gain in towing power equates having an additional 320,000 12-horsepower small tractors. A minor thing like this is highly welcomed by the peasants.

The fact that they have limited time to serve the nation only intensifies the patriotism of CPPCC committee members. They are driven by an ambition and a desire to take advantage of the prosperous times they are in to do something really magnificent. That is why CPPCC members are doing their utmost for the country, the people and the great cause of the four modernizations despite their advanced years.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG MENG, NEW MINISTER OF CULTURE, ON LITERARY CREATION

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 13, 14, 15 Apr 86

[Interview with Wang Meng, minister of culture designate, by reporter Lin Mei [2651 3270] in Beijing: "I Will Continue To Write After Becoming Minister of Culture;" date of interview not given]

[13 Apr 86 p 10]

[Excerpt] It is hard to catch a glimpse of Wang Meng [3769 5536] in Beijing and much harder to interview him for the simple reason that he is too busy.

But among China's numerous writers, it is Wang Meng who has always been most sought after by interviewers because he is talented, has character and unique experiences and because he has become a high-ranking official.

This being the case, he has done me a great honor. While in Beijing, I was determined to see him. Beforehand I talked to him on the phone twice and was surprised at the alacrity with which he agreed to see me. Even more unexpected was his kindness in coming to my place. To put it half jokingly, I felt overwhelmed.

It was a cool, cloudy afternoon in early winter. Wang Meng came directly to my house after finishing some business at the U.S. embassy. He was wearing a blue overcoat, a grey felt hat and a pair of brown tinted glasses and carried himself like a gentleman. This was his first impression on me during our very first meeting.

Face to face with this celebrated writer, I was very excited.

Although this was the first time we met, I was quite familiar with his literary career and his troubled life.

He was born in Beijing in 1934 and joined the Communist underground in 1948 at the tender age of 14. "Long Live Youth," written in 1953, was his first novel which describes the life and ideals of young students in those days. For political reasons the work did not see the light of day its publication in 1979.

In September 1956, he published "A Young Man Newly Arrived at the Organization Department." He was then 22.

The work unexpectedly caused a sensation in the literary world, arousing passionate responses. Its admirers and detractors were so wedded to their own views that the division of opinion was sharp.

This novel, originally titled "A Young Man in the Organization Department," was unusual in that it was the first work in Chinese literature under communist rule to expose the perniciousness of bureaucratism. Its practical implications were profound. Most unjustly, Wang Meng was denounced as a rightist on account of it in the anti-rightist movement of 1957 and spent 4 years in reform through labor outside Beijing. After 1963, he was sent to Xinjiang for another 6 years in reform through labor. This series of setbacks fail to break his spirit. During this period, he published "The Eye" and "Winter Rain," both short stories. He mastered the Uygur language and translated into Chinese "Rolling Down Ili He." In 1973 he began "The View From Here." From 1977 Wang Meng's life entered a new phase with his reentry into the literary world, his commitment to literary creation as strong as ever.

Wang Meng is also one of the first writers to apply "stream of consciousness" technique of Western modernism to Chinese literature. "Buli," written in 1977, is a bold experiment in this regard.

[14 Apr 86 p 17]

[Excerpt] My conversation with Wang Meng took place in the coffee room at Huaqiao Hotel near where I lived. As he was unexpectedly modest and easygoing and had not the slightest bureaucratic airs, I too felt very relaxed. We talked freely and frankly.

In view of the rough, bumpy literary road he has traveled, I came right out and asked him a sensitive question of concern to people overseas. "Do you think there is genuine freedom of creation today?"

"Social reform must proceed on the basis of social stability, so freedom of creation cannot be separated from social stability and reform. This point is neither subtle nor complex." He drank beer as he talked, completely at ease with himself. Wang Meng insisted that creative freedom abide by common social norms and be combined with a writer's social responsibility.

In the opinion of many people, writers' creative freedom on the mainland is sometimes subject to all manner of intervention, the most flagrant of which in recent years must be the "anti-spiritual pollution" campaign. At the time numerous readers were intrigued to see that several writers noted for the "Beijing touch" of their works, such as Deng Youmei [6772 0645 2734], Han Shaohua [7281 1421 5478], Liu Shaotang [0491 4801 2768] and Chen Xiangong [7115 6343 0501], were clearly shying away from touchy subjects and concentrated on the folklore of old Beijing. We cannot say the readers were hypersensitive, can we?

"What accounts for your passion for literary creation?" I also asked.

Not a tough question for a writer. But his answer was characteristically Wang Meng. He replied, "All things in life must pass, whether they are very good or very bad, happy or tragic. When one reads a piece of writing, one can relive past events, even the most fleeting happenings. Without literature, a middle-aged person will have difficulty picturing the emotional world of young people. I like writing also because literature is a vehicle for exploring and expressing the intricacy, mystery and richness of human emotions. For instance, some people live together for decades without developing any feeling for one another. Others hit it off or fall in love the first time they meet. It is interesting to use words to vividly present the things hidden in the depth of the human soul. Besides, fiction writing is a good way to make friends: After reading a novel, readers often write to its author..."

So this is Wang Meng, keen on probing human feelings and examining the true, good and beautiful side of human nature as well as its dishonest, evil and ugly aspect. His unusual experiences in life have made him a more daring literary searcher, more ready to face reality. In his own words, his head brims with fictional characters and ideas come to him in endless succession.

This prolific writer also told me, "I have a high degree of concentration. Ten minutes after getting off the plane and arriving at a new place, I can start writing, oblivious of everything else." This is a special ability and perhaps a kind of creative fanaticism. Is it any wonder, therefore, that in recent years he has written no fewer than 300,000 characters in fiction and criticism each year? Last year he finished a 240,000-character novel, "The Moving Man," a description of the lives of intellectuals and declining landlords in the 1940's. He also wrote five short stories in search of the destiny of the nation and the Chinese people and the inner world of man.

[15 Apr 86 p 10]

[Excerpt] Wang Meng is currently vice president of the China Writers Association and a member of the CPC Central Committee. In the eyes of many people at home and abroad, he is "an official in charge of literature and art." In status and position, he has come a long way. Does literary creation then conflict with being an official?

When I raised this question, Wang Meng seemed mentally ready. He had a well-thought-out answer, "The official is only a go-between who transmits the party's wishes to the writers and channels the writers' ideas and demands to the authorities. In essence I remain a writer and it is still writing which I really enjoy most and which gives me the greatest sense of freedom and excitement." He paused briefly at this point, then added humorously, "Right now I am still a writer, not some kind of official. Writers can also contribute to society, can't they?"

Wang Meng was not lying: He has consistently insisted on spending half his time on writing, politely declined invitations to official social gatherings as much as possible, and stayed away from meetings which are not absolutely necessary. Still I remain somewhat skeptical since what happened to other

people has testified to the incompatibility between creation and being an official. It is not a question of competing demands on time and energy. The problem is this: Under China's social conditions, will a writer, particularly one like Wang Meng, assume "bureaucratic airs" and talk "bureaucratese" after he becomes an official and will his works lose their incisiveness as a mirror of life?

Semi-official sources now say that Wang Meng will be appointed minister of culture. When this article appears in print, this may well have become reality. People are particularly interested in this matter because of Wang Meng himself and because the Ministry of Culture is special. Mao Dun [5403 4163] has set a precedent of a writer running the ministry; the literary giant was the PRC's first minister of culture. If Wang Meng is really put in charge of the ministry, that will be no joke. Wang Meng is said to have declared that as minister of culture, he will continue fiction-writing. Deng Youmei thinks otherwise, suggesting that as a minister, a person will find it hard to write. If he were Wang Meng, Deng Youmei says, he would absolutely not be an official.

Different people have different opinions. Time will tell who is right.

During the interview, I also asked Wang Meng, "Is the literary circle today divided into a reform group and a conservative group?"

To my surprise, Wang Meng shot back without thinking, "Hong Kong has too few writers and too many experts on Chinese affairs."

I laughed. He does not approve of oversimplifying this kind of things. He said, "Let us look at the student demonstrations some time back. They loudly called for the overthrow of Li Hongzhang and the boycott of Japanese goods. Can we characterize the nature of this type of action in a few words? All we can say is that the actions were understandable and that their feelings were praiseworthy in one respect, childish in another. Consequently, we should analyze the various existing phenomena in detail, instead of embracing or opposing reform in a sweeping manner."

The interview was over but I remained deep in thought. It crossed my mind that Wang Meng's life story itself will make a good yarn. Presented in the form of a novel, it will be as vivid and moving as his fiction. I hope that Wang Meng will remain a writer forever, one with tens of millions of readers.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'STRICT AND METICULOUS' CADRE SELECTION PROCEDURES ACCENTED

Beijing ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE] in Chinese No 3, 5 Mar 86 pp 46-47

[Article by Zhong Yan [6988 1484]: "No Preference for Children of Senior Cadres in Personnel Selection"]

[Text] Not long ago the editorial department received a letter from a reader. It says, "As we study the documents of the National Party Congress and discuss the reshuffling of leading cadres at all levels in accordance with the demand for a more youthful leadership, many comrades believe that significant gratifying achievements have been made in this area. However, other comrades do not know what to make of rumors in society that cadre reorganization means in effect the promotion of the children of senior cadres."

Well, let us discuss this issue.

In the past few years, the party and the government have been reshuffling leading cadres at all levels in accordance with the demand for a more youthful leadership that has both talent and integrity. The results have been outstanding. The appointment of young cadres has great significance for the ability of party and government leaderships at all levels to better adapt to the needs of socialist modernization and maintain the continuity of the party's Marxist principles and policies.

There is talk in society today about succession by children of senior cadres, even rumors to the effect that the party has a policy of promoting those people en masse. Because they do not understand the real situation, some comrades are also inclined to believe such hearsay. We can say for sure that the party does not have such a policy and will not formulate such a policy.

First, the party's cadre policy firmly abides by the four transformations (more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent), pays no heed to family status or social origins, emphasizes ability and integrity and selects people on their merits. Our party has a broad vision and takes in a wide spectrum of worthy and talented people. It pins its hopes for the future on successive generations of young people. The children of cadres, the children of workers and peasants, the children of intellectuals, the children of other working people: all are part of China's young generation. Owing to differences in objective environments, experiences

and subjective personal efforts, they have different strengths and weaknesses. In the course of growing up, some individuals become better than others and some turn out to be a disappointment. This is true for every group. In cadre selection, the party treats everybody equally and does not discriminate; it acts in strict accordance with the requirements of the four transformations and the ability-cum-integrity standard. Requirements are not relaxed or made more stringent for any one individual. Whoever deserves a job is given a job. Those who do not deserve a job are treated accordingly. If an appointment turns out to be a mistake, it is rectified.

Second, our party has drawn up strict and meticulous cadre selection procedures not subject to the whim of a particular person or even leader. Everybody has the right and duty to recommend outstanding people, but it is the power of recommendation only, not designation. Whether the candidates are the children of cadres, workers, peasants, intellectuals or other working people, cadre selection must proceed thus: First, taking the mass line and listening to opinions from all quarters; second, investigation by the organization department; third, collective discussion by the party committee; fourth, examination and verification by the organization department at a higher level. These four steps constitute four strategic passes, all indispensable. Their purpose is to make sure that sound choices are made and to prevent leaders from practicing nepotism and selecting on the basis of personal likes and dislikes. Moreover, to ensure that good candidates are selected in accordance with the ability-cum-integrity standard, we take pains to evaluate cadres' on-the-job performance to determine whether or not they are truly competent and have acceptable political credentials. When a problem is discovered, efforts are promptly made to correct it. The suggestion that an individual leader can name a cadre's son or daughter to be a cadre is a misunderstanding arising from ignorance of the cadre selection process.

A large number of cadres have been promoted in recent years, the vast majority of whom have both ability and integrity. Certainly we are not saying that cadre selection and promotion is now totally free from feudal clannish ideas. We must realize that some leading cadres do resort to all kinds of tactics to help their children, friends or relatives "get in through the back door" by letting or supporting them in exploiting their position to demand a job from the government. Although only a minority of people do such things, their influence is pernicious. They endanger the construction of the cadre contingent, contaminate the body of the party and damage its prestige. We must clamp down on them firmly. On 28 January this year, the CPC Central Committee issued eight circulars on cadre selection and promotion in strict accordance with the party's principles. Party organizations at all levels must carry them out in earnest.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACADEMIC RESEARCH ON PARTY STYLE PROPOSED

Beijing XINGUANCHU [NEW OBSERVATIONS] in Chinese No 4, 25 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Yi Fang [0122 2455]: "Proposed Topics for Theoretical Research on Party Style"]

[Text] I suggest that we launch an academic research on party style. Such research may include the following topics, for instance:

1. The substance of party style and our demands on it. Apparently party style should include members' morality, working style and lifestyle. Given that our party is a ruling party, can we say that the central issue in party style is the relations between the party and the masses? This, in turn, involves the spiritual outlook of the party and its members, their sense of principle and their democratic style.
2. The history of party style. Relations between party style and the distribution system of military communism within the party in the Yanan period during the revolutionary war before our party seized power. New issues facing the development of party style throughout the nation after the seizure of power. Chairman Mao Zedong's warning about "sugarcoated bullets." Motives behind the drive to rectify party style during successive political campaigns after liberation, and their results. The influence of things "leftist" on party style, eg., "lies, bragging, idle talk and polite formulas." The influence of domestic and international politics and of changes in the class situation on party style. The significance of bringing order out of chaos for the development of party style.
3. The development of party style in the new period. Reform, the open door policy and party style. Party style under the system of "eating out of the same big pot." The influence of economic invigoration on party style. Centralized economic planning and party style. Market regulation and party style. Party style in a state of unity and stability. Party style as people become well off (cf. party style in times of fierce struggle.) The people's commune and party style. Fixing of farm output quotas for each household and party style. The influence of Chinese-foreign economic relations and cultural exchange on party style. The psychology of party members engaged in foreign relations.

4. Relations between party style, on the one hand, and the development of the legal system and various management systems, on the other. Cadre appointment, dismissal, promotion and retirement systems and party style. Cadre pay and conditions, and party style. The significance of party regulations governing legal and constitutional activities for the development of party style. Supervision and supervisory system and party style. Wage system and party style. Election system and party style.

5. Party style and the state of the nation. Relations between party style and cultural heritage. Interactions between party style and social tone. The question of personal sensibility. Social etiquette and customs (eg., "accepting an invitation to dinner extended as a bribe," "giving gifts," "weddings and funerals.") Public opinion and public customs established through usage (eg., the standards used to evaluate leading cadres.) The Chinese views of the clan, the family and blood relationships, and party style. Educational standard of the public and party style.

6. The theoretical summation and exposition of party style. Socialism, communism and party style. Dialectical materialism, historical materialism and party style. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on social mores and party style. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi on party style. Leading comrades on the CPC Central Committee on party style. Political economic, sociological and legal analyses of party style. Party style and the goals of party construction, etc.

At present, the CPC Central Committee is waging a vigorous battle to improve the social tone and party style fundamentally. It has investigated a number of major cases impartially and incorruptibly, to the immense satisfaction of the people. At the same time, if we explore the issues of party style and social tone on the theoretical and academic levels thoroughly and comprehensively, such research may perhaps benefit our transition from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom as far as party style is concerned, and our effort to formulate a policy that will bring about permanent peace and stability.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUREAUCRATISM, 'MAJOR ECONOMIC CRIMES' SCORED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 5, 10 Mar 86 pp 16-17

[Article by Zhu Ye [4555 0673]: "Bureaucratism Creates Opportunities for Criminals"]

[Text] The rash of major economic crimes reported in the press recently is so serious that they are the worst we have seen for years. They are a horror to behold. Guangyu Industrial Trading Corporation, which is under the Ministry of Astronautics, smuggled 180,000 sets of color TV parts worth \$41 million. The two ministerial-level cadres and five bureau-level cadres responsible have been punished in accordance with party discipline and the law. Shanghai uncovered a case in which a certain Huang Kuiyuan [7806 1145 0337] used a forged passport to gain entry to China and then swindled and bluffed his way through such places as Guangdong, Henan, Beijing and Shanghai within half a year. His illegal wheelings and dealings involved over 300 people and netted more than 1 million yuan. Guangdong has tracked down a speculator and swindler named Liu Haoran [0491 3185 3544] who had concluded over 100 "joint operation agreements" and "purchase and sale contracts" worth a total of 8 billion yuan with a dozen provinces, municipalities and regions in just 6 months and obtained 19 million yuan in advance loans fraudulently. These serious criminal activities in the economic arena have caused heavy losses for the state, corrupted the party style and social tone and extensively interfered with reform, the open door policy, and the four modernizations.

Why are economic crimes so rampant? Why are criminals so reckless? Judging from the major cases which have been cracked, all these criminals are "mammonists" who put money above everything else and are so obsessed with the pursuit of wealth that they have taken leave of their sense. They are adept at cultivating good relations with people in the upper circles and try their best to gain access to power and influence, by hook or by crook. No trick is too mean for them and no loophole is ever wasted. Their schemes do work to their advantage for a while mainly because certain leading cadres in the relevant agencies suffer from a high degree of bureaucratism, thus giving the "mammonists" a chance. Some bureaucratic types do toil from dawn to dusk and put in long days, but they have no interest in studies and do not discuss major issues. Since their understanding of policies is hazy and their legal knowledge nil, they give misguided instructions. Some cadres stress personal relationships, not principles; whenever old colleagues, subordinates or

friends approach them personally "for help," they oblige readily. Yet others fail to investigate public complaints; even when they are well aware of a problem, they turn a blind eye to it and do nothing for fear of offending some people. Or they may "pass the buck," shuffling the problem back and forth even as it gets worse due to prolonged inattention. It is in departments and agencies run by such people that criminals find their opportunities. In fact, they may even serve as the criminals' "shield" or "protection umbrella." Only when a serious economic crime comes to light in their agency are they shocked into realizing the problem, saying, "We've been conned! We've been duped!" Yet even then some people content themselves with superficial investigations and do not try to find out why they have been "conned." How can they therefore really learn a profound lesson? How can there be any certainty that they will not be taken in again in the future?

Addressing a general meeting for cadres from central party organs early this year, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on the cadres to "work hard to overcome bureaucratism, step up research and investigation, cultivate close ties with the masses and constantly improve their work." He also declared solemnly on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, "In accordance with party rules and regulations, all honest and upright comrades inside and outside the party have the right to report to the Central Committee any serious dereliction of duty or violation of the law or discipline by a party organization at any level all the way up to leaders on the Central Committee." By acting bureaucratically, which causes heavy losses for the state, leading cadres are already guilty of dereliction of duty and should be held accountable.

Cadres suffering from bureaucratism should wake up, now.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INVESTIGATION INTO ADULT HIGHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 25 Feb 86 p 1

[Report by Yang Ruiming [2799 3843 2404]: "Our Nation's Adult Higher Education System: Problems and Solutions"]

[Text] Adult higher education institutions are important components in our nation's higher education undertaking. Besides relying primarily on the regular colleges and universities, we also depend heavily on adult higher education institutions to nurture advanced specialized personnel for the four modernizations construction.

How do we operate good adult higher education institutions? This reporter recently conducted a special investigation into this issue among the party Central Committee-affiliated department party committees and the various educational departments in the province and cities. The general response is that before we can have good adult higher education institutions several problems must first be resolved.

According to statistics, since the 3d Plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, not only has our adult higher education recovered but it has made rapid progress. At present, there are over 1,200 adult higher education institutions (including radio and television universities, administrative-cadre colleges, allied workers colleges, and colleges of education) and a total of 1,725,000 full-time students (including those taking correspondence courses sponsored by the regular colleges and universities and those attending evening colleges, but excluding those taking short-term training courses). In terms of the number of graduates, during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" adult higher education institutions produced 930,000 undergraduates and professional-degree students, a figure which equals 61 percent of the 1,530,000 students from the regular colleges and universities. Evidently adult higher education has produced a large number of specialized talents for the four modernizations construction in recent years and has attained distinguished results in its undertakings. But during the course of its development it has also revealed some pressing problems.

1. Some Schools Lack Clear Guiding Ideology; There Are Notable Conflicts Between Work and School

There is a popular trend in promoting academic education in the adult higher education institutions in their effort to emulate the regular colleges and universities. Under the influence of this trend, many students zealously take leave from work to attend school, thus creating a conflict between schools and workplaces. In the municipality of Shanghai over 16,400 full-time students, or 36.3 percent of the total 1985 full-time enrollment in the adult higher education institutions, are on leave from work (figure excludes students in correspondence courses, and special cadre courses or those auditing telecast college courses). In Guizhou Province, of the 10,900 freshmen in 1985 over 8,200 students are on leave from work, representing 75.7 percent of total freshmen enrollment. Because of the high percentage of workers on leave, it has affected work and production and has dampened the enthusiasm among some units in supporting the workers in their studies, and consequently there has been a steady decrease in the number of students in the adult higher education institutions, making it difficult to operate these schools.

2. Some Schools Are Too Small; Facilities Are Duplicated, Programs Are Redundant; Return on Investments in Educational Undertakings Is Low

At present, although the number of adult higher education institutions is high, on the whole their scales are small: most allied workers colleges, administrative-cadre colleges, and colleges of education have less than 200 full-time students; some workers colleges are sponsored by individual plants, and enrollments there are even lower. In Anhui Province there are more than 30 assorted workers colleges, colleges of education, and administrative-cadre colleges, and among these, 15 have around 200 full-time students each, some have less than 100, and the smallest school has only 1 class with some 40 students. In Gansu Province there are close to 70 workers colleges with over 15,900 full-time students, averaging 230 per school, but over 400 of these schools have less than 50 students, averaging 230 per school, but over 400 of these schools have less than 50 students. The schools with enrollments of under 100 students are operating under poor conditions; some only manage to graduate from 1 or 2 classes and will have to shut down.

In addition, school facilities are duplicated and specialized programs are redundant. For example, there is an overabundance of schools (courses) specially designed for cadres: there are administrative-cadre colleges operated by the various departments; there are special cadre courses offered by the regular colleges and universities; there are the cadre classes offered by the colleges of education; and there is the Marxist-Leninist basic theory course (that is, the party and government cadre special training course) sponsored by the party Central Committee's telecast college. Many departments and units operate the schools independently; they are unique and are struggling to be small but complete, and they are operating under adverse conditions; the quality of education is poor, and the return on their investment is low.

3. Many Schools Offer Programs Without Consideration for the Characteristics of Adult Education; They Lost Contact With Reality and Singularly Pursue the Academicism of the Regular Colleges and Universities or offer Whatever Courses Are Most Expedient to Obtaining a Diploma

The disproportion between arts and science students in the adult higher education institutions in recent years is an obvious example. The municipality of Beijing projected that by the year 1900 full-time arts students in the municipality should be 11.3 percent of the total full-time enrollment in the adult higher education institutions, but in 1984 arts students already reached 26 percent of the total full-time enrollment, far exceeding the job assignments available to arts graduates. Some adult higher education institutions offer special courses irrelevant to the workers' backgrounds: for example, a university in a certain province offers a special course in history for the workers of a power cable plant; when the students graduate, except for a college diploma, there is little use in the plant for the kind of special education they have received. Some administrative-cadre colleges or programs ignore their duties to nurture administrative cadres and instead nurture professional and technical personnel and offer courses in science, engineering, agriculture, medicine, or even aesthetics, music, art, traditional Chinese surgery, traditional Chinese Traumatology, therapeutic massage, and other specialities. They have deviated from their appointed course to nurture administrative cadres.

4. Lack of Standards for Recruiting New Students, Who Succumb to Unhealthy Practices, Resulting in Uneven Standards among Students and Poor Quality of Education

According to regulations, students in the adult higher education institutions must have completed high school or have met the equivalent standard, but in fact only a portion of the new recruits have had a high school education, and some have attained only a junior high standard, or worse yet, an elementary school standard. Originally only county- or regiment-level reserve cadres with 5 years of services could qualify for special cadre courses; later the requirement was lowered to the section level, but nowadays there is hardly any rank requirement. Some schools have even lowered the seniority requirement. Thus these special cadre courses are not what they used to be. There is a causal relationship between the low standard of the students and the unhealthy practices in admissions to the adult higher education institutions. In recent years, cheating among candidates is prevalent in entrance exams; people bring in books or notes, they copy from each other, and they even have impostors sit in for the exams. Even more amazing are cases where the candidates never took the tests but the records show their test scores: some of these students were even admitted to the special cadre programs in the regular colleges and universities. During the course of this investigation, this reporter discovered that these unhealthy practices are common throughout the land, generating a phenomenon of fraudulent entrance exams and adversely affecting the quality of students in the adult education institutions.

5. Some Regular Colleges and Universities Are Recruiting Extra Students; in Addition, Society Is Aggressively Setting up Schools, Some Adult Education Institutions Are Apparently Losing Ground

This reporter understands that in 1986 a university in a certain province admitted 1,300 regular undergraduates and 817 of those, or 63 percent, are enrolled in the specialized-cadre program. In recent years, because many

regular institutions of higher education have increased their enrollment of new students to the point of exceeding their actual capacities, they have created a series of problems in the rear services and administrative undertakings and hampered the healthy development of the schools.

In additions to the regular colleges and universities which have recruited in excess, thus violating regulations, some departments (including some leading departments affiliated with the party Central Committee) have also blindly expanded their operations and increased the planned enrollment figure for the schools they operate. At the bigger schools there are more administrative problems. Some local branches of the adult education programs sponsored by the affiliated departments of the party Central Committee are actually run by uneducated administrators from some service companies who are totally ignorant of school administrative systems; their bookkeeping is inaccurate and their administrative system is chaotic. These have caused many students to withdraw from those schools.

In view of these problems, and based on suggestions gathered, this reporter recommends the following five measures to improve adult higher education programs:

(1) Adult higher education institutions should bear in mind their own distinct features, firmly uphold the principle of integrating education with practicality, teach the necessary know-how, and emphasize genuine and practical knowledge. This will require that, in administrations and organizations, these schools must break loose from their present, singularly academic education, concentrate on practical needs, and teach competency in professional skills or in individual courses. Terms of studies may vary from several months to half a year or a year. Gradually complement the program with a system of awarding academic diplomas, professional competency diplomas, and single-course diplomas, so that adult higher education can better accommodate the need for talent in the four modernizations efforts and increase the return on educational investments.

(2) With a few exceptions, a majority of the students in the adult higher education program should enroll in school while remaining on the job; they can take courses and work at the same time so that neither work nor education will be affected. This will require coordination and some changes in the existing system of special privileges for workers on leave to attend school so as to encourage the workers to study on their spare time instead.

(3) Rectify and reorganize adult higher education institutions to improve the return on educational investments. Based on the aforementioned problems in the adult higher education institutions, the department of education should exercise more control over the size of these schools and carry out the policy of licensing the schools. Those schools that do not meet the national specifications should be shut down, and schools may also be merged according to profession or system. Enrollment in the special cadre programs sponsored by regular colleges and universities should be reduced and limited to a reasonable proportion. This level of nurturing and training should gradually be transferred and be undertaken by the administrative-cadre colleges. Some administrative-cadre colleges sponsored by the various departments can also be merged.

The colleges of education must concentrate on training teachers for elementary and middle schools.

(4) Man the three gateways to quality education. First, good planning is essential: include the task of developing adult education in the comprehensive plans for the four modernizations construction. From now on the tasks of building new schools, formulating programs and special courses, recruiting new students, and assigning jobs to graduates should be carried out systematically. Second, standardize student admissions requirements and implement national entrance examination to guarantee the quality of new students. Third, conduct thorough final examinations by eliminating any attempt to award diplomas wantonly.

(5) Enhance leadership toward adult education. Adult education has long been neglected, leadership in this area is weak, organizational structure is unsound, and funding is grossly deficient; there is practically no basic research on adult education. Leadership in the area of adult education desperately needs to be enhanced in the future.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS OF 'BRAIN DRAIN', LURE EXAMINED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 10, 10 Mar 86 p 42

[Article by Meng Yang [1322 7402]: "The Craze To Go Abroad and the Brain Drain"]

[Text] Since the country implemented the open-door policy, academic circles have enjoyed the benefits of interchange. That in these years instruments and equipment have been exchanged and that the knowledge of scientists and technicians has been renewed is obvious to all. Along with these advantages, the brain drain has become serious. In some first-rate hospitals, the medical backbone elements seem to have poured out of the hospital and left the country. In some scientific research units, only 60-year-old instructors who are on a temporary work basis are left to do the work. The problem is not just that of those who have already left the country, lured by prestige. Of the people in the country, all those who possess the slightest qualifications are trying to make "connections" and leave the country. Some people describe this scene as "One by one the bees and butterflies fly over the wall, suspecting that the beauty of spring is to be found in the next-door family."

At the end of the Qing Dynasty, the Qinghua School supposed that, by setting up a department preparing students for study in America, the students who went abroad to study would in a few decades be trained into a batch of scientific and technological experts for our country. But it really only cultivated a batch of personages who worshipped foreign things and followed the example of the West. One can say that this had both advantages and disadvantages. Now there is also an upsurge in the practice of leaving the country to study abroad. When newly assigned college students start work, it has become a matter of course for them to fill in applications for leaving the country to study abroad, and it is not considered unusual for there to be talk in laboratories about leaving the country. At a conference discussing the long-range plans for science, many people said that young people were not content with their jobs and only thought of leaving the country. After meeting me a friend said: "This is a painful fashionable complaint."

Some people say that after World War II there was a worldwide tendency for the population to migrate from the south to the north and from the poor countries to the rich countries, and that the direction of flow of talented persons was no exception. Perhaps this is partly true, but it cannot be considered to be a regular trend. Speaking in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, among them there are persons with lofty ideals who go abroad to gain experience with

the expectation of making the country rich and the state flourishing, and there are also no lack of persons who "dislike poverty and love wealth," who forget all moral principles at the sight of profits, and who in their innermost heart go abroad to "pam for gold," "become gold-plated," and "worship money." People do not always say that the child does not complain of the mother's poverty. Speaking of China, the great cause of the "four modernizations" urgently requires talented persons, but there is a large drain of talented persons. Can we take a laissez-faire attitude toward this? Can we sit back and relax?

If a conscientious analysis is made, the appearance of the situation in which "one by one the bees and butterflies fly across the wall" cannot be separated from the muddled ideas in the heads of certain people. No matter whether it is promotion and moves, popularization, readjustment of salary, or examination and approval of technical or professional titles, in some departments and in some people's minds, the "foreign" always seems stronger than the "native." "Foreign" college students are stronger than "native" college students; "foreign" Ph.D.'s are stronger than "native Ph.D.'s. Even with regard to a scientific research result, a foreigner's evaluation seems to be a "head taller" than that of a fellow countryman. This idea that "foreign" is higher will naturally affect the thinking of the younger generation. In the end, China's "four modernizations" must depend on Chinese people building them on China's soil. Therefore, it is not a matter of who has stayed abroad, and no matter whether one has stayed abroad or not, whoever on China's soil makes contributions to the "four modernizations will get honor, and the greater the contribution the more honor he will get. No matter whether it is a case of promoting or moving or popularizing, the main thing should be to make this the basis. The level of a "foreign" Ph.D. is probably high, but no matter what the level is we should look at his contributions after he returns to China. In addition, we must also make young people truly understand that a young person who truly has high aspirations will use his own ability and wisdom to make China prosperous and strong. The reason a Chinese person today needs to leave the country to study abroad is not for his own prospects, but is for the motherland's prospects. Without the motherland's prospects, the individual's prospects are dismal.

In addition, appropriate readjustments should be made in policies. Why is it that we ourselves cannot make use of many young outstanding talents while foreigners make use of them? Why is it that some persons who have lost their foothold in the foreign labor market, on returning to China are given redoubled favors? Isn't this abnormal phenomena on the question of talented persons in which "we take what others discard and others take what we discard" worth our deep examination?

In the final analysis, economic competition and competition in the speed of development are competitions for talented persons. We should have better measures to speed up the cultivation of talented persons (including methods of using persons who have left the country to study abroad) that will reduce the brain drain!

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LITERARY CIRCLE DEBATES 'SUPERFLUOUS MAN'

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 117, 1 Apr 86 p 33

[Article by Li Min [7812 3046]: "The 'Superfluous Man' Debate Further Divides the Literary World"]

[Text] Literary Circle Again in Turmoil

Political life in China is fickle and ever-changing. Similarly, its literary world is rife with controversy and in a constant state of turmoil. Like a billowing ocean, it has never known tranquillity.

"The Second Kind of Loyalty," by Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159], stirred up a major scandal which has yet to run its course. The debate sparked by Zhang Xianliang's [1728 6343 0081] "Man's Other Half is Woman" has barely begun and has not reached its high point. And now comes the "superfluous man" controversy. It seems that China's literary circle has gotten what it wants.

By "superfluous man," literary critics refer to the individual who feels life has left him out. Over the past 2 years, many literary works depicting young people's confusion and sense of alienation have appeared and attracted critical attention. Critics have characterized this type of youth as "superfluous men" and chided the writers for "ignoring their moral responsibility."

Typical of the criticisms are He Xin's [0149 2450] articles. He Xin believes that the protagonists in such works as Xu Xing's [1776 2502] "Variations Without a Theme," Zhang Xinxin's [1728 6580 2946] "Dream of Our Times," and Liu Suola's [0491 4792 2139] "You Have No Choice" and "The Blue Sea and the Far End of the World" epitomize the "superfluous man" in contemporary Chinese literature. As He Xin sees it, the philosophy of life of these characters is one of indifference, apathy, cynicism and detachment; their attitude toward everything in life is ironic, contemptuous and playful.

He Xin believes that the "superfluous man" does not appear in literature fortuitously. For more than a century, China has been in turbulence; traditional Chinese culture first collapsed under the onslaught of Western

civilization and later dissolved completely during the "Cultural Revolution," a catastrophe that annihilated what little that remained of China's traditional values and cultural spirit.

He Xin asserts that the appearance of the "superfluous man" and the theory of the absurd in modern literature points up, if only negatively, the bankruptcy of traditional cultures and value systems. On a theoretical level, the appearance of the "superfluous man" is also an acceptance and expression of modernist philosophy and aesthetics from the West. He demands to know, "The sense of the absurd. Anti-culture. Anti-hero. Are these what modern Chinese should imitate and pursue?"

Inevitably He Xin's extremist remarks have provoked some people into defending what he has attacked.

Fierce Counterattack

Critic Li Xie [2621 7327] wrote, "For years mainland fiction was permeated with utilitarian rationalism. Whenever they put pen to paper, writers invariably expounded such and such a theory, preached such and such a principle. In contrast, Liu Suola's novels are highly intuitive. An intensive sense of the self prevails in both 'You Have No Choice' and 'The Blue Sea and the Far End of the World,' a sense which is very much a part of the 20th century. It rejects the traditional values and moral code which have hampered personality development. It also rejects the generalized and insipid abstraction and idealization of man, which resulted from the exaggeration of his value and his deification by humanism since the Renaissance."

Li's views more or less coincide with those of some university students today. A number of students in the Chinese Department of Beijing University say that they enjoy Liu Suola's works because her characters embody the distinctive features of young people of the 1980's: They do not toe the official line unthinkingly, nor are they the "full-blooded" type who are forever fired with a sense of duty, a sense of mission. They are not philosophers cloistered in the ivory tower and they are certainly not wildly chivalrous Don Quixotes. Rather, they are just like a bunch of grade school kids who like to have a good time pursuing their individual interests after school. In reality, young people should be free to seek and enjoy to the full the pleasures of living. The university students believe that these people are not "superfluous." Nor have the writers portrayed them as such. On the contrary, these people are the creators of diversified living. If we think that one must live like Lei Feng [7191 6912] or Qu Xiao [2575 0876] to be not "superfluous," then life will certainly regress. The truth of the matter is that we find in real life today both people who live creatively and have the courage to scorn decadent feudal ideas and practices and individuals who lead an ascetic life and are uncritically loyal. Their coexistence is inevitable as Chinese society enters a transitional stage when the new replaces the old. And it is exactly those people who have been dismissed as "superfluous" that will be the masters of the future.

A critic who signed himself Xu Zhenqiang [6079 2182 1730] has refuted He Xin's criticisms even more bluntly. He said, "Indifference is certainly a cool

breeze, but when the cool breeze is blowing, it does not necessarily mean fall is here. The old formula of great happiness and great sorrow is gradually losing its appeal. Now there is a sense of humor and some characters are blessed with a touch of sardonic humor. Should we therefore hasten to condemn them as 'superfluous men'?"

The More A Work Is Attacked, The More Popular It Becomes

The term "superfluous man" is not a newly-coined expression but was imported from China's northern neighbor, Russia. The "superfluous man" in 19th Russian literature was the prototype of some aristocratic intellectuals of the time. Living in an age when the aristocratic class was declining, they felt oppressed by autocracy and serfdom and were reluctant to join the upper circles in their misdeeds. On the other hand, they were powerless to cast off their aristocratic position, had no purpose in life and failed to accomplish anything. Eugene Onegin in "Eugene Onegin" by Pushkin, Belto in "Whose Fault Is It?" by Herzen, Pechorin in "A Hero of Our Times" by Lermontov, Rudin in "Rudin" by Turgenev and Oblomov in a work of the same name by Goncharov were all "superfluous men."

Characters portrayed by contemporary young writers in China are neither aimless nor worthless. To label them as "superfluous," therefore, reflects the narrow-mindedness and lack of understanding which pervade literary criticism. It also affords us a glimpse into the tradition of political struggle dictating literary criticism.

Fortunately, times have changed. The more politicized the criticism a work has received, the more popular it will be. This is true whether you are talking about Bai Hua's [4101 2901] "Bitter Love," Zhang Xianliang's "Man's Other Half Is Woman" or "We," a stage play. In contrast, the more highly a work is praised by the big shots, the cooler the public response. Such is the strange psychology of Chinese people today.

A person has written an article in the press in an attempt to mediate the latest literary debate. He said, "It is hard to say who is closer to the truth, as each of us try to deny the validity of the others' arguments. The only thing we can do is to make up our own minds. The disquiet will continue for a long time to come because we all think we are on the same track. This is an age without a giant."

"An age without a giant," indeed!

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BARBAROUS ACTS' IN BIRTH CONTROL DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 102, Apr 86 p 73

[Article by Li Yu [2621 6877]: "Barbarous Birth Control Practices Provoking Popular Resentment"]

[Text] "No more money from the United Nations," so said a classmate who works for a demographic research institute in a certain province. Reports have it that China's birth control methods are so barbarous that the world is outraged, prompting the UN to cut off funds to it.

Since its brutal birth control policy was damaging the national image, the Chinese government had no choice but to curb its excesses somewhat and, for a while, the birth control controversy subsided. Yet when I visited my native village during the spring festival, I was shocked to hear that the barbarous practices still rage unchecked and are actually getting worse.

The New "Scorched Earth" Policy

Large numbers of pregnant women being arrested and tied up and forced to undergo abortion, babies given lethal injections--these stories are now seldom heard. But the habit of oppressing the people is so ingrained among local communist cadres that it is unbreakable. As far as birth control is concerned, they have concocted a "scorched earth policy" to replace the old "abort and murder policy."

I call the new policy "scorched earth policy." To punish peasants severely who have more children than the birth control plan allows, Chinese Communist cadres have resorted to new tricks: totally smashing and destroying their furniture, utensils and cooking stoves. Any furniture which looks remotely expensive is removed and auctioned off at low prices; alternatively, the cadres may simply take it away and divvy it up among themselves. Houses are leveled. If a bulldozer is not available, they first lift the roof off, then, scores or hundreds of people working together, push the walls down one by one.

Some cadres are shamelessly perfidious. One peasant had one child too many and the cadres insisted on destroying his property. After the peasant pleaded on his knees, the township government allowed him to pay a deposit (a euphemism for a fine) of 200 yuan in return for being exempted from the

"scorched earth policy." Life was very hard for the peasant, burdened as he was with an elderly, blind parent, a pregnant wife and a daughter. When he heard that he would be spared from total destruction, he was overjoyed. After much running around, he managed to scrape together 200 yuan in loans and handed the money to the government. A few days later, the authorities decided that the sum did not constitute sufficient punishment for his crime of violating the birth control plan and still sent people out to carry out the "scorched earth policy." Their money gone and their home in ruins, the peasant and his family cried bitterly to god, so grief-stricken that they did not want to live. While township residents were afraid to speak out, there was much bitter discussion in private, "The Communists have done what even the Kuomintang [KMT] could not bring itself to do."

At this point in the conversation, an elderly participant sighed and said, "My father said that during the Qing dynasty, the man in the street could live in peace provided he paid his taxes. When the KMT came into power, it pressed people into military service after extorting taxes. And now the Communists... Alas, each generation has indeed gotten worse than the one before it."

Township Governments Seek Help From "Hooligans"

At first township governments managed to enlist residents to carry out the "scorched earth policy." Gradually, however, it did not work. For one thing, the policy was simply too inhuman. Second, some individuals who helped "scorch" other people's "earth" later also had their own properties destroyed; everywhere people were grieving for one another. Third, you make most enemies by getting involved in it. As township people all became reluctant to participate, the cadres experienced recruitment problems after destroying one or two persons' properties. But then it occurred to them to use the services of "hooligans."

Hooligans are bums or, as they say in Hong Kong, "hoodlums" or "teddy boys." Most hooligans are young urban residents waiting for employment who make trouble wherever they go. When they heard that township governments would pay them to go to the countryside to engage in an orgy of destruction, they felt that was just their thing. How could they not be delighted?

In the beginning, the "newcomers" caught the peasants unprepared. After a couple of encounters, however, the peasants thought of a way: familiar with the terrain, they ambushed the hooligans on their only road back and beat them up until they were half dead.

Once they learned that the peasants were not to be trifled with, the hooligans got smarter. Payment in kind, they would go to the house of the peasant who has exceeded the birth control plan, make an empty show of strength--and then scurry away. In view of this, the cadres have asked them to do their thing first and be paid later. The hooligans insist that it be the other way round.

The Peasants' Revenge

Arson is the most common way in which peasants fight back at cadres. It is also a very clever way: Arson both is in line with the Chinese tradition of

"an eye for an eye" and presents the public security agency with an unsolvable case. Although all arson targets have been the houses of cadres who pushed the "scorched earth policy" the hardest, and the authorities are fully aware that the fires were started deliberately, they have no leads. Even a supernatural being cannot crack the cases. In one township, a cadre was newly put in charge of family planning with the official title of "tubal ligation team leader." Within 10 days, his house was razed to the ground. Unfortunately, the fire spread to his neighbor's house, marring what would otherwise be a very joyous occasion for the villagers. Responsible cadres in townships across the nation developed a phobia of fire.

A shocking railway explosion occurred on 15 January this year. And it was exactly a case of citizens being driven to revolt by an oppressive birth control policy. I heard about this incident as we drove through southern Hunan and northern Guangdong on my way back to Hong Kong. It was absolutely true.

In a certain village in Hunan, a peasant seethed with hatred toward the cadres for their grossly high-handed birth control policy. He called together three friends and relatives (all of them victims of the policy) to discuss murdering the cadres. After careful consideration, they concluded that killing one or two cadres would not shock the central government into realizing the problem. Blowing up a train, on the other hand, would have a much greater impact. They worked out a plan and decided to act right away. The foursome boarded a Guangzhou-bound passenger train and, when it reached the Hunan-Guangdong border north of Pingshi, the prime culprit detonated 1 kg of explosives. A thunderous bang was heard instantly and many people were killed or wounded. The prime culprit was blown to pieces while his accomplices were seriously injured. Reportedly the surviving accomplices were put on trial before a court in Hengyang on 5 March. We have been unable to find out the result.

12581

CSO: 4005/640

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BEIJING INSTITUTE DISCUSSES WORLD PEACE--Beijing, 29 April (XINHUA)--A forum on world peace was held here today by the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies to mark the International Peace Year. The forum was presided over by the institute's chairman, Wu Xiuquan, and was attended by 40 senior advisers and researchers of the institute, who discussed global security and world peace and development. Wu told the forum: "Factors for world peace are growing more quickly than factors for war. It is possible for the people of the world to maintain global peace for a long, long time." Nonetheless, as the danger of war still exists, he said the most important task now is to halt the arms race and to conduct a general and complete disarmament. He said that people all over the world should oppose hegemonism, adhere to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, develop their economies, enhance south-south cooperation, improve north-south relations, and establish a new international economic order. These measures would help safeguard world peace. The institute was founded in 1979 to study international security and world peace. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW]/12766

MANCHURIAN LANGUAGE SCHOOL--Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--The Manchurian language, spoken by few people in China, is now taught at a special part-time school here. The school, which opened last year, has 150 students, including 60 who enrolled yesterday. Today, the Man nationality has a population of 4.2 million, mainly in the northeast provinces of Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang, and Hebei Province and Beijing in north China, as well as Nei Monggol. But the majority of them no longer speak their own language. The part-time school is sponsored by nine people of the Man nationality and a Mongolian. Over 60 percent of the students are of Man nationality. The Qing dynasty was overthrown in the 1911 Revolution, leaving an imperial archive with 1.5 million records in the Man language. But only 25 historians, who learned the Man language in the 1960's, are now studying these records at the palace museum, according to cultural officials here. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1356 GMT 12 May 86 OW] /12766

STAMPS MARK ANNIVERSARIES--Beijing, 18 March (XINHUA)--Two sets of stamps each will be issued to commemorate the 100th and 90th birthdays of the late veteran communists Lin Boqu and He Long on 20 and 22 March. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1055 GMT 18 Mar 86 OW] /12232

KMT AIR FORCE ENGINEER MOURNED--Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)--The memorial meeting for an ex-Kuomintang Air Force engineer who came over to the People's Liberation Army 40 years ago was held today in Beijing. Tang Shiyao, one of the crewmen on a U.S.-made B-24 bomber, helped the pilot Liu Shanben to fly the first KMT plane to Yanan in 1946, the major base of the revolutionary force at the time. Their action was highly praised by Chairman Mao. Tang had served in the Air Force of the People's Liberation Army for 40 years and was regarded as a conscientious worker. He died on 25 April 1986 of a heart attack. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 20 May 86 OW] /9738

WOMEN DEGREE RECIPIENTS--According to the latest statistics compiled by the Office of the Academic Degrees Committee in the State Counsel, as of the end of last year our country had trained 17 women Ph.D.'s. Of the 25,775 persons who obtained master's degrees from 1981 to 1984, 12.4 percent were women. The 17 women Ph.D.'s are: doctors of science Xu Gongqiao [1776 0501 1564] (Chinese Academy of Sciences), Sun Yanhui [1327 3601 1979] and Li Yiqin [2621 0001 0530] (Beijing University), Chen Yunmei [7115 7301 2734] (Fudan University), and Sun Naihua [1327 0035 5478] (East China Normal University); doctors of engineering Ni Yixin [0242 0110 0207] and Wang Jia [3769 0163] (Qinghua University), Wang Youqi [3769 0645 2759] and Ye Hanbi [5509 1383 4310] (Shanghai Jiaotong University), Wang Zhenni [3769 4176 1200] (Northwest Industrial University), and Mao Jianqin [3029 0494 3830] (Beijing Aeronautical Engineering College); and doctors of medicine Wang Yunxiang [3769 7189 5046] (PLA Fourth Military Medical College), Cao Chengjing [2580 2110 2417], Xie Cuiwei [6200 5050 1792], and Li Sijia [2621 1835 0857] (Beijing Medical College), Yang Minghe [2799 2494 3109] (China Union Medical College), and Guo Funing [6753 4395 1380] (Zhongshan Medical College). [Text] [Excerpt from ZHONGGUO FUNU BAO] [Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 15, 14 Apr p 40] 9727

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES ON LAW--Changsha, 16 May (XINHUA)--More than 70,000 people are currently taking correspondence college courses on law in China, Zhu Jianming, vice-president of the China Law Society, said here today. According to estimates by the Ministry of Justice, at least 300,000 lawyers will be needed by the end of this century. The country now has 20,000 professional or part-time lawyers, but its colleges and universities only graduate 3,000 in law every year. People who are taking the 2-year correspondence courses include workers, peasants, scientists, technicians and government officials. The students also include some in Hong Kong, said Zhu. Upon completion of the courses, the students will be given certificates needed to practice law, he said. A correspondence course center provides the students with textbooks and guidance materials, delivers radio lectures, and answers their questions. The center has also set up 44 guidance offices throughout China to offer personal instruction. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1347 GMT 16 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/284

EAST REGION

REPORT ON WORK OF SHANGHAI HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT

OW132131 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 May 86 p 2

[Excerpts from the Work Report of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court delivered by its president, Hua Liankui; the Fifth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress]

[Excerpts] Since the Third Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, people's courts at various levels in Shanghai have adhered to the guiding principle of promoting the economic structure reform, have promoted socialist modernization, have continued to deal heavy blows to those who have committed serious crime, and have strengthened adjudication work and supported judicial workers.

1. Dealing heavy blows to law offenders who seriously endanger public security is necessary to protect social stability and insure smooth implementation of the economic structure reform and the building of the four modernizations. In the past year people's courts at various levels in this municipality have worked closely with public security and procuratorial organizations to severely punish those who have seriously threatened public security, life, and property and committed such crimes as homicide, robbery, rape, and hooligan activities. From April 1985 to March this year, 41.5 percent of all adjudicated criminal cases were considered serious threats to public security. Those offenders accounted for 45.6 percent of all criminals punished by the law during the same period.

In the first quarter of this year, in light of frequent serious and vile crimes, the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court publicly sentenced to death in different groups 24 criminals. For instance, robber Ge Jianliang lured a taxi to a secluded spot, attacked the driver, and vainly attempted to kill the driver and steal the car. Rapist Wang Huakui stopped a female worker who went to work on the early morning of 3 February and raped and tortured her for 3 hours in an unbridled manner. And a rapist and hooligan group headed by Chen Xiaomeng, Hu Xiaoyang, and Ge Zhiwen raped women and engaged in hooligan and lewd activities under the pretext of dancing and aiding in job transfers. Those criminals seriously disrupted public security and endangered people's lives and properties. Their crimes were particularly serious and heinous. Therefore, they were all sentenced to death according to the law to show the seriousness of the socialist legal system.

Through 2 years' efforts to deal heavy blows to those law offenders who committed serious crimes, public security in Shanghai has been significantly improved and the people have enhanced their sense of security. However, the situation is still insufficiently secure. We must fully understand the protracted, complicated and arduous nature of our struggles against criminals, adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship, and continue to firmly punish offenders in a severe and prompt manner in order to effectively strike at those who seriously endanger public security. We must achieve a stable improvement in public security in this municipality.

2. Cracking down on serious economic crimes is an important guarantee for the socialist reform of the economic structure and the building of socialist modernization. From April 1985 to March this year, various courts heard and adjudicated 1,666 cases involving economic crimes, 2,291 persons were punished by law, and economic losses totaling more than 4.23 million yuan were recovered for the state and collectives.

At present, the economic crime situation is still quite serious and the tasks of hearing cases of economic crime are very heavy. The people's courts at various levels in the municipality are supported by judicial workers in order to strengthen their work, strictly implement the law, and resolutely punish those who have committed serious economic crimes.

3. Using the law to adjust economic and civil relations is an important part of the role of various people's courts.

In the past year, people's courts at various levels handled 3,430 economic disputes and passed judgement on 2,680 cases, an increase of 110 and 140 percent respectively compared to the previous year.

As a correlation to the development of foreign trade and maritime transportation, disputes involving international trade and maritime affairs have increased. Since April last year the people's courts have handled 5 economic disputes involving foreign parties, and 81 maritime cases. In hearing and passing judgement on those cases, the people's courts enforced judicial powers according to our country's laws and international pacts and agreements signed by China concerning related international practice. In those cases the courts protected the legitimate rights of both sides in accordance with the law.

From April 1985 to March this year, various courts have handled 14,730 civil cases and passed judgement on 14,561 of them.

People's courts at various levels will adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship, will continue to resolutely punish those who have committed serious criminal acts and economic crimes, and will vigorously strengthen adjudication of economic and civil cases. The courts will adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, will use law as the criterion, will follow the principle that everyone is equal in the face of law, will strictly implement various laws and strive to fulfill the duty of protecting the people, will strike at the enemies, will punish offenders, and will serve the four modernizations in order to help ensure fundamental improvement of public security in this municipality and to transform and revitalize Shanghai.

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FUJIAN GOVERNOR MEETS VISITING OVERSEAS CHINESE--A Singapore Hakkas group is visiting Fujian and Guangdong. Mr Zhou Jimin, president of the Association of Hakkas in Singapore, is leading the group. He is accompanied by He Jichang and Zeng Liangcai, vice president of the association and deputy leaders of the delegation, along with Hu Guanren, Zeng Qidong, and 35 others as members. The delegation arrived in Fuzhou yesterday afternoon. Governor Hu Ping cordially met all the guests at the Overseas Chinese Building in the late afternoon. Guo Ruiren, Zhang Kehui, Huang Changxi, Wang Hanjie, and Hou Zhaoxiong were present at the meeting. The provincial government threw a banquet honoring the guests at the same building in the evening. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 86 p 1 OW]/12766

SHANDONG ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS PLENARY SESSION--The Sixth Plenary Session of the Advisory Commission of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was held at Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse on the afternoon of 7 May. Su Yiran, chairman, and Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, presided over the session. Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Commission attending the session were Wang Chengwang, Wang Runzhai, Liu Zhongqian, Liu Zhiwen, Sai Feng, Wei Jianyi, Zhu Yongshun, and Sun Hanqing. Two Standing Committee members, Zheng Zijiu, and Li Yu, were on leave. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 May 86 SK]/12766

ZHEJIANG CPPCC ELECTS ADDITIONAL MEMBERS--The 14th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Zhejiang CPPCC Provincial Committee on 27 April approved a namelist of members of the 5th CPPCC Provincial Committee elected through supplementary election. Among the 25 newly-elected members are veteran CPC members, members of democratic parties, minority nationalities, and representatives from science, technology, culture, and education circles, embodying a broad representation of a political consultative organization. Following are the newly-elected members (arranged in the order of number of strokes in their surnames): Ding Li [0002 0500], Ma Jiliang [7456 7535 5328], Wang Benduo [3769 2609 6995], Qiu Fubing [8002 4395 4426], Ye Senqiang [0673 2773 1730], Tian Wenji [3944 2429 0679], Tian Youqi [3944 2589 4388], Liu Hanru [0491 3352 0320], Chen Qianxun [7115 0051 8113], Wu Yaomin [0702 1031 3046], Xiao Feng [5618 1496], Yu Changhui [0151 2490 6540], Zhang Xingshan [1728 5281 3790], Luo Qingtai [5012 2532 3447], Jin Yukun [6855 7183 0938], Jiang Ningxin [3068 1337 7451], Yu Shaoxin [0205 4801 9515], Zhu Han [6175 3211], Tu Xiangyu [3205 4161 4416], Huang Huaide [7806 2037 1795], Huang Zhangyun [7806 2874 0061], Huang Gu [7806 0942], Kang Fu [1660 1133], Jiang Xiujuan [5592 4423 1227] (female), and Yang Shilin [2799 1102 2651]. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 86 p 1 OW]/12766

FUJIAN GOVERNOR MEETS, FETES OREGON DELEGATION--At the invitation of Governor Hu Ping, an Oregon State delegation of the United States led by Governor Atiyeh arrived in Fuzhou by plane from Hong Kong at noon yesterday to begin a 6-day friendship visit to our province. The American guests from across the ocean were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by Governor Hu Ping and Wen Fushan, Zhuang Nanfang, and Ren Ziyu, responsible persons of departments concerned. In the evening, Governor Hu Ping had a cordial meeting with all the members of the Oregon State delegation in the conference room on the seventh floor of the provincial government building. Governor Hu Ping said: I am very glad to meet Governor Atiyeh and other old and new friends from Oregon. In the past year and more since your state and our province established friendly ties, we have made gratifying progress in promoting mutual friendship and cooperation. A great deal has been accomplished in our cooperation in the fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, electronics, medicine, and education. I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to your excellency, the governor, for your efforts in promoting mutual friendship and cooperation between our two sides. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 86 p 1 OW]/12766

HAN PEIXIN SENDS CADRES TO COUNTRYSIDE--The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting at the Nanjing Great Hall of the people yesterday afternoon to send off the first 600 comrades from provincial-level organizations to work at grassroots-level units in northern Jiangsu. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and Advisory Commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission including Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Chen Huanyou, Sun Jiazheng, Gu Hao, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, Qian Zhonghan, and Xing Bai attended the meeting. Comrade Han Peixin spoke at the meeting. He said: It is a glorious and important event for comrades to work at the grassroots level. This concrete action will change the outlook of Xuzhou, Huaiyin, Lianyungang, Yancheng, and other places. At the same time, this is also an important measure to train and steel cadres. Comrade Han Peixin put out four requirements for comrades going to the grassroots level: 1) to get down from their high horse and learn modestly from the grassroots-level cadres, masses, and realities; 2) to work in a down-to-earth manner, conduct investigation and study, be familiar with the overall local situation, fully take into account the masses' opinions, and offer ideas, suggestions, and advice for the economic and social development of the locality; 3) to cement unity; and 4) to make themselves good examples. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 May 86 OW]/12766

SHANGHAI CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--Shanghai, 10 May (XINHUA)--A conference on the cultural development strategy of Shanghai, the biggest city in China, opened here today. More than 300 experts from all over the country attended the 5-day meeting, which will discuss how to make the city a cultural center and a center for cultural exchanges between the East and the West. Since March 1985, the city has organized some 400 experts and scholars to study the city's past and present cultural development. More than 100 papers on the city's literature and art, journalism, publishing, urban lifestyles, and cultural investment will provide the basis for working out the overall plan for the city's cultural development. Zhu Houze, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, Xia Yan, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and Gao Zhanxiang, vice-minister of culture, attended today's meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 10 May 86 OW] /12232

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK LAUNCHED IN GUANGDONG

Rural Consolidation

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Feng Ziluan [7458 1311 7762]: "Guangzhou Rural Party Consolidation Work Launched"]

[Text] Our province's rural (prefecture level) party consolidation is going all out, each city and county party committee is already following the provincial party committee arrangements in giving prominence to the training of liaison personnel and to the work of the prefecture level core cadres. They are meeting the need for an initial high standard and stable first steps in conducting the party consolidation study groups to guarantee the smooth progress of the rural party consolidation work.

The offices directly under provincial control transferred 500 cadres and formed 28 party consolidation liaison teams, and after 10 days of training subsequent to the Spring Festival they were individually sent to the 28 counties (cities) to help carry out the rural party consolidation work. Each city, prefecture and county placed full importance on the rural party consolidation work, and the primary leadership personally participated in training the core cadres and the liaison personnel. According to incomplete statistics, all counties in the cities and prefectures of Shaoguan, Zhaoqing, Huiyang, Shantou, Hainan, Maoming, Jiangmen, Shenchuan and Zhuhai had a total of over 7,000 transferred personnel that were trained before and after the Spring Festival. Such core cadres as the prefectural party committee first and deputy secretaries and the prefecture chief also gathered in the cities, prefectures and counties to join in the training. Shaoguan city altogether transferred 1,092 liaison personnel, including 110 people who were transferred from departments directly under city control. Before the Spring Festival they received group training and on the 18th of this month were sent to the various prefectures to start working. Zhaoqing prefecture took their actual conditions into account, and after the Spring Festival, used the county level as a unit for group training of liaison personnel and prefecture grade core cadres; the prefecture party committee responsible comrades individually went to Gaoyao, Yunfei and Luoding counties to carry out investigation and research and give timely guidance.

The liaison personnel of each city, prefecture and county who went through training and the prefecture level core cadres who are now undergoing training sincerely study the documents concerning party consolidation and have a relatively clear understanding of the goals, significance, direction and policies of rural party consolidation. They are full of confidence and are resolved to unite with the rural broad party members to properly carry out the work of rural party consolidation.

Editorial Views Significance

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 86 p 1, 3

[Editorial: "Understanding the Significance of Rural Party Consolidation"]

[Text] In accordance with the CPC Central Committee Resolution on Party Consolidation and the arrangements, our province is now carrying out rural party consolidation by stages and in groups. This is a major process in rural grass-roots work and is an extremely important central task in our province's rural work for this year.

The proper execution of rural party consolidation has practical and far-reaching significance. The rural party organizations are closely connected with the implementation of all the party's principles and policies in the countryside and they are a core strength in leading the broad rural masses in constructing a new socialist modernized countryside, and are bridges and bonds for close unity with the peasant masses. Only the sincere consolidation and proper construction of rural party organizations will enable them to respond to the needs of the new conditions, enable them to guarantee close involvement and healthy development of rural reforms, promote the construction of socialist spiritual and material culture in the countryside, make progress in opening up new areas in rural work, and smoothly accomplish all the party's rural tasks and goals to strive for in the new period.

Rural consolidation began in 1983. It is a major stage of in party consolidation and has the broadest scope and the greatest area of involvement. Our province's grass-roots level has over 50,000 party branches and over 1.2 million party members, a total of 45.3 percent of the entire province's branches and 58 percent of the province's party members. The party members are distributed in all professions and fields of agricultural work, commerce and education and have close connections with the superstructure on all battlefronts and with all areas of work in the cities. Only when the rural party consolidation is properly executed will the tasks of this party consolidation be thoroughly completed, and only then can there be the creation of advantageous conditions for harmonious development of urban-rural construction and for taking a step forward in the prosperity of the national economy. At the same time, only if the rural party organizations are rectified, can there be better consolidation and development of the results of party consolidation of party organizations above the county level to enable them to make progress in becoming involved in the party consolidation and continually improve the quality and fighting strength of all levels of the party.

We also should take note that in these few years the rural party organizations and the broad rural party membership have been in the process of reforming, opening up and enlivening the economy. Although they have performed many positive functions and have made positive contributions, nonetheless, they have not kept pace with party construction and political and ideological work. Therefore, for these and other reasons, the areas of ideology, work style, organization and discipline are in varying degrees not suitable for the overall general welfare. For example, some party organizations are weak and

scattered and discipline is loose; more than a few party members lack far-reaching ideals and are unable to function as frontline models of behavior; some party members and cadres use their authority for personal gain, seriously breaking the laws and violating discipline; there also are some party members and party member cadres who are influenced by "leftism" and other mistaken ideologies, they lack comprehension of some of the party's major principles and policies and do not vigorously implement them. These problems have already obstructed to varying degrees the thorough development of rural reform and construction activities. Consequently, to properly execute rural party consolidation it is extremely important to overcome negative factors that exist within the party, struggle to make a basic turn for the better in party style and in social style and guarantee and promote the construction of undertakings in rural socialist construction of modernization.

A profound understanding of the major significance of rural party consolidation is the ideological foundation for carrying out rural party consolidation. This is because it is related to whether the guiding ideology of all levels of leadership toward rural party consolidation is right or wrong, whether their positions are right or wrong, whether their resolution is adequate or inadequate, whether or not they have adequately made arrangements for their time and energy, and whether or not the goals of party consolidation can be attained. At this time, there are many prefecture, city and county party organizations which place great ideological importance on rural party consolidation and which are highly resolved to carry it out. However, there also are some places in which the major leadership comrades have not personally become involved, the transferred liaison personnel were not of high quality, core training cadre lacked adequate resolve, in some cases the primary leadership cadres did not personally provide training, the experiences were not practical, and contradictions were not honestly revealed. All of these are expressions of the lack of complete understanding of the great significance of rural party consolidation. If these contradictions are not corrected party consolidation will not attain high quality or high standards.

It is worth pointing out that at present there are a few comrades who are unable to see the value of party consolidation in promoting rural economic work and even are opposed to it. They fear that party consolidation will influence economic development and so will not resolve to focus their main energies on carrying out party consolidation. There is absolutely no foundation for setting up an opposition between party consolidation and economic work and no foundation for fearing that party consolidation will affect production. The experience in party consolidation of offices above county level for the last 2 years already has proven that not only are there no contradictions between party consolidation and economic development, moreover, undergoing party consolidation actually promotes economic development. Of course, this does not mean that economic work, production and business can be ignored or be replaced by party consolidation. The two promote each other but neither of them can replace the other. The correct procedure is for the party committee to have a comprehensive overview and make detailed arrangements with a division of responsibilities among people for party consolidation and for business; major leadership comrades should focus their main energies on party consolidation work and undertake party consolidation work to promote the healthy development of economic work along with other work.

This is an important moment in rural party consolidation and all levels of party organizations, especially all levels of leadership cadres, must sincerely and repeatedly study the bulletins of the CPC Central Committee Resolution on Party Rectification and the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation and related documents concerning rural party consolidation work in order to improve their understanding and become sufficiently resolute, expend great energy, provide careful leadership, follow high standards and make strict demands in carefully carrying out rural party consolidation work to truly achieve the resolution of problems without confusing the goals.

11582

CSO: 4005/574

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRE TRAINING DISCUSSED

Nanning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Wei Zhenqian [7279 2182 0467]: "Longlin County Emphasizes Training of Minority Cadres"]

[Text] In Longlin county, each nationality county committee and the county people's government are sincerely implementing the party policy on minorities and energetically selecting and training minority cadres. The entire county now has over 3,700 cadres, 2,501 of whom are minorities, a total of 67.5 percent of all cadres.

This county is inhabited by five nationality groups, the Zhuang, Han, Miao, Yi and Kelao, and they constitute 78 percent of the total population of 290,000 people. In recent years the county party committee and the county government have worked with actual conditions in the county to select and train minority cadres to take up the major tasks of strengthening township and town grass-roots construction. According to statistics, since 1984, the 174 villages of the county's 20 townships selected and assigned 613 village cadres, 516 of whom were minorities, a total of 84 percent of those selected.

In training and promoting the minority cadres the county adhered to the standard of possessing both ability and integrity. The method used was bold selection and promotion combined with downward transfer to the grass-roots for training; this achieved excellent results. According to statistics from the organization department, up to now, among the county's superior cadres and youths on the village, township and town levels, 159 minority cadres, or about 70 percent of the cadres of a comparable grade, were promoted to the township level to be assistant or full township secretary or assistant or full town head or were promoted to the county level to be full or assistant department chief or promoted to higher leadership posts. At the same time, at the county level they also chose from all units 6 minority cadres of relatively high educational level but without leadership experience to transfer to the first level of the county to take up important leadership duties and allow them to become talented cadres through practice in order to suit the needs of building the four modernizations in the mountain areas.

This county also adopted the methods of conducting cadre training classes and selection for study to improve the level of the new minority cadres. Since 1983, the county sent 42 minority cadres to the Central Minority Institute, the regional party school, the Guangxi Economic Management Cadre School, and the Prefecture Minority Cadre School. The county also conducted a succession of 16 sessions of party member and cadre training classes, including two sessions for the training of new cadres, which were attended by 152 new cadres.

11582

CS0: 4005/551

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

RESULTS IN GUANGXI GRASSROOTS WORK DISCUSSED

Nanning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Zhong Qiquan [6988 0796 3123] and Liang Jian [2733 1696]: "Guangxi Achieves Notable Results in Grassroots Work"]

[Text] According to the regional CPC Committee and People's Government offices, ever since the end of September last year, the entire region transferred over 36,800 cadres to organize grass-roots work teams to go to the grass-roots to help with the tasks. In those 4 months they went to all the region's work brigades under all levels of party leadership where they emphasized the strengthening of grass-roots ideological and political work, the improvement of all levels of grass-roots organization and the promotion of progress in all work. The results were impressive.

The work teams took heed of the regional party committee's "Resolution on Several Problems in Strengthening Rural Grass-roots Construction" in helping all levels of party and government leadership to focus on resolving problems in several areas: 1) Making progress in improving grass-roots organization. The entire region has over 1,360 township and town, street, enterprise and institution units with resident work teams which have strengthened over 13,800 rural committees and over 870 urban committees. Throughout the whole region the first level party branches of the rural and urban committees as well as the Youth Corp, Women's Associations, Militia, Public Security and Arbitration Committees have been basically established or are at full strength. The cadres of the village people's groups were able to substantially improve the original foundation so that there was an obvious turn for the better in the grassroots organization conditions. 2) Rural cadre compensation was implemented, thus stimulating grass-roots cadre enthusiasm. At this time 92 percent of the rural cadres already have compensation. Although the remaining part has not been completely carried out, the methods for resolving such matters compares favorably with the past. The cadres of the township and town, street and urban committees also have managed to devise some ways to handle this. 3) The grass-roots cadres were generally given short-term training to improve their political and ideological understanding. The work teams first improved internal party education and at the same time carried out situational and political education, ideological and disciplinary education and legal education as well as work methods education of the cadres and masses. During

cadre training they simultaneously applied collective and individual advanced types to stimulate the cadres and masses to improve production and work, and there were improvements in the spiritual appearance of the grass-roots cadres.

4) The establishment and perfection of a cadre sentry post responsibility system. They established a rotational duty system and a cadre division of labor responsibility system, and at the same time they helped the grass-roots cadres manage the relationship between work and household production, as well as relate the quality of cadre performance of duties to compensation by rewarding effort and penalizing slackness. Because of the success attained in performing the above-mentioned tasks there already have been improvements, and the number of grass-roots organizations with good and relatively good work has already advanced from the original 20 percent to about 40 percent, while the number of relatively poor organizations declined from the original 25 percent to 15 percent.

Simultaneous with strengthening development of grass-roots organizations, the work teams also helped the grass-roots resolve a few outstanding issues. According to statistics, work teams in all areas helped investigate and resolve over 34,000 cases of the unauthorized cutting of timber, the theft and fraud of state and collective wealth, the forceful occupation of "ancestral mountains" and "ancestral fields," gambling, and feudal superstitious activities, and followed the laws in apprehending and investigating a number of criminals. The work teams also worked from start to finish in carrying out economic activities by helping the local party committees actively fulfil disaster relief production, grain storage, birth control, and irrigation maintenance. The work teams went to five cities and Overseas Chinese (agricultural reclamation) farms to actively help the plants, mines, enterprises and neighborhoods carry out construction of socialist spiritual civilization and the task of restructuring the economic system, all of which achieved relatively good results.

11582

CSO: 4005/551

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY BULLETIN ESTABLISHED FOR INFORMATION FEEDBACK

Nanning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Chen Weiyue [7115 0251 1471]: "Information Feedback System Useful for Organization Work"]

[Text] The regional party committee is reforming organization work with an information feedback system. Since the system was established in January of last year, it has performed a positive role by providing the leadership of the autonomous region, prefecture and city party committees and the government with facts for making scientific decisions and for directing work.

The regional party committee and the government offices gave priority to the establishment of an information feedback system and set up a three-way network--vertical, horizontal and extended. The vertical network is composed of all prefecture and city party committees; the horizontal network is composed of the departments, commissions, offices, general offices and bureaus under prefecture control; and the extended network is composed of agencies in other provinces. Since last January, except for holidays, they have issued a daily information "Bulletin." The "Bulletin" has broad-ranging information, fast feedback and is brief. With only about 10 minutes spent reading the "Bulletin" leaders can comprehend the major events developing throughout the province. At this time there are over 4,000 full-time or concurrent news personnel with feelers reaching out to the prefecture, city, county and township (town) levels.

Party and government leaders of the autonomous region find that the "Bulletin" is a good way to receive and utilize information, that it quickly transmits important information and that it has resolved urgent issues.

11582

CSO: 4005/551

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

YANG XIZONG ATTENDS HENAN CPPCC COMMITTEE CLOSING CEREMONY

HK121057 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee, which lasted 11 days, successfully completed all items of its agenda and held a closing ceremony in the provincial People's Hall this morning. Seated on the rostrum were Song Yuxi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Yan Jimin, Cui Guanghua, Dong Minsheng, Ye Renshou, Hao Fuhong, Ren Leiyuan, Zuo Mingsheng, Ren Fangqiu, Duan Zongsan, Ding Zhenyu, and Tu Jiaji, vice chairmen; and Gao Wei, acting director of the United Front Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army, including Yang Xizong, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhang Shude, Zhan Jingwu, and Zhang Chixia; and Wang Huayun, former chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, also took their seats on the rostrum by invitation. The session was presided over by Yan Jimin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

At the session, four committee members, including Ren Fangqiu spoke about special topics on building spiritual civilization; giving play to the role of women in carrying out the Seventh 5-Year Plan; communications and transport work; speeding up structural reform in our province; and invigorating the Henan economy. After that, the session voted by a show of hands to adopt the namelist of the newly-elected additional Fifth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee members. These are Li Guangtian and (Zhang Yongjun). Subsequently, the session adopted its political resolution, the resolution on the Standing Committee's work report, and the report on the situation in examining the motions.

Song Yuxi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke at the closing ceremony.

/12232

CSO: 4005/712

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ACTING HUBEI GOVERNOR URGES BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK140607 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] At the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, Acting Governor Guo Zhenqian called on all people throughout the province to vigorously strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the legal system.

Guo Zhenqian said: Through various lively channels, it is necessary to extensively conduct education in adhering to all basic principles among the cadres and the masses and to do a good job in grasping education in ideals, morality, [words indistinct], culture, patriotism, and collectivism. Ideological and political work must be done together with economic work. It is essential to continue to extensively and penetratingly launch the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, to build civilized units, to vigorously commend and disseminate the deeds and experiences of advanced figures and advanced units on all fronts, and to support the work of mass organizations, including the trade unions, CYL, and women's federations, and [words indistinct].

Guo Zhenqian said: The central authorities have demanded that elementary legal knowledge be popularized among all citizens. We must do well in undertaking this work. The popularization of elementary legal knowledge should focus on:

1. Cadres at and above the township level must take the lead in studying the law. As of this year, they must be trained by stages and in groups.
2. It is necessary to organize young people and juveniles to study the law. All schools must also run courses in legal knowledge. Leading cadres at all levels must set an example; take the lead in studying, knowing, and abiding by the law, and resolutely correct their errors in substituting their words and powers for the law. They must learn how to apply legal measures to manage the economy. It is essential to continuously and resolutely punish serious crimes and serious economic crimes. At the same time, it is imperative to vigorously promote social order in the large and medium-sized cities, fairs, stations, wharves, and neighborhoods so as to bring along the rural areas.

/12232

CSO: 4005/650

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN LEADER URGES IMPROVING ORGAN PARTY STYLE

HK110307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpts] Hunan Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Fusheng said at a meeting on improving party style in the provincial organs on 10 May that the provincial organs must get a good grasp of investigating and dealing with major cases, centered on the goal of attaining a fundamental turn for the better in party style, continue to carry out serious rectification and improvement, and straighten out malpractices with sectoral characteristics, with the focus on solving problems concerning leading organs and cadres. They must put party political life on a sound basis, step up education in ideals and discipline, firm up and implement various rules and regulations, and strive for a new outlook in party style in the provincial organs this year and a fundamental turn for the better next year.

Liu Fusheng said: The current main problems are that the progress of investigating and dealing with major and important cases is slow, and certain important issues have not been seriously investigated. The handling of certain cases is too soft-handed. Certain units have not acted quickly to correct unhealthy trends. In particular, problems involving leaders have not been seriously straightened out, thus arousing dissatisfaction among the masses. Certain units are unwilling to tackle problems and even conceal them and fail to report them.

Comrade Liu Fusheng pointed out that in order to carry out in depth the work of straightening out party style, the provincial organs must further enhance understanding and strengthen leadership. The leaders must help and prod certain units that have still not moved to solve their many problems.

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CSO: 4005/650

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PARTY LEADERS ATTEND FIFTH CPPCC SESSION

HK211549 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened in the meeting hall of the Provincial CPC Committee this morning. Some 700 CPPCC Committee members happily gathered to discuss the work of rendering meritorious service to accomplish Hunan's Seventh 5-Year Plan. Seated on the rostrum were Cheng Xingling, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and Vice Chairmen Yin Changmin, Zhou Zheng, Tong Ying, Peng Mingding, Xu Junhu, Chen Xiangshan, Cao Guozhi, Chen Hongxin, and Liu Guoan. Responsible persons of the provincial party, government, and army, including Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Liu Fusheng, Jiao Linyi, Shi Xinshan, Sun Wensheng, Chen Bangzhu, Zhao Chuqi, Chen Yuntian, and Gu Shangqing, attended the session to extend warm greetings.

At 0830, Vice Chairman Zhou Zheng announced the opening of the session. Chairman Cheng Xingling delivered the opening speech. At the session, Vice Chairman Yin Changmin delivered the work report of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee. At the session, Vice Chairman Chen Hongxin reported on the situation in handling the motions since the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

The session was adjourned amidst warm applause.

/9738

CSO: 4005/719

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

PRC-UK LAND COMMISSION--Guangzhou, 8 May (XINHUA)--Ling Botang, vice-governor of Guangdong Province, met and feted representatives from both sides of the Sino-British Land Commission here tonight. British chief representative of the commission Tod and his party arrived here from Hong Kong earlier today at the invitation of Chinese chief representative of the commission Sun Yanheng. The representatives from both sides and officials from Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City exchanged views on land exploitation and urban construction this afternoon. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1730 GMT 8 May 86 OW] /12232

GUANGDONG CPC RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS--According to the most recent statistics from the Provincial CPC Organization Department, last year the entire province recruited 35,550 outstanding intellectuals of college and middle school educational level, fully 42.6 percent of the new party recruits for the whole year and 1.46 times more than the previous year. The main reasons why there was relatively greater success in recruiting intellectuals last year are as follows: 1) On all levels of party committees there was greater understanding of the importance of recruiting intellectuals. 2) Each level paid special attention to models. Last year the Provincial CPC Organization Department broadened the experiences of four units of Xinfeng county in recruiting intellectuals into the party. Each city, prefecture and county party committee followed a number of models, spreading out from these units into the whole area and performing well in the functions of educating and motivating. 3) Giving particular emphasis to weak links. Last year each prefecture emphasized the recruitment of party members among middle and primary school teachers, altogether recruiting 15,412 teachers into the party, a total of 43.3 percent of the newly recruited intellectual party members. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 86 p 1] 11582

CSO: 4005/574

16 June 1986

NORTH REGION

CHEN XITONG ATTENDS PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING

SK090343 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] "In order to make a success in building the two civilizations under the circumstance of conducting reforms and enforcing the open policy to enliven the domestic economy, the party committees at all levels must regard the work of political science and law as an important item in their schedule, and uphold the principle of grasping construction on the one hand and enforcing legal systems on the other hand." This was emphatically pointed out at the conference on political science and law, which was sponsored by the municipal CPC Committee and concluded on 25 April.

The reports made at the conference have shown that the municipality has achieved an obvious turn for the better in public security over the past 2 years by launching the severe struggle against serious criminal activities in line with the law and in a timely manner and by consolidating public security in a comprehensive manner. The municipality has shown a 45-percent decrease in the number of various criminal cases in the 29-month period after the "struggle" over the figure scored in the 29-month period before the "struggle." The masses have enhanced their sense of safety. However, there was still a prominent problem of 1985 figures of criminal cases being higher than that of 1984.

In making arrangements for dealing strict blows to serious economic crimes, the conference stressed that efforts should be made to earnestly investigate and deal with major or serious cases. Anyone who has been involved in the case and violated the criminal law should be dealt with in line with the law. In investigating and dealing with cases, efforts should be made to prevent or correct the phenomenon in which imprisonment is often replaced by fine or punishment and crimes are often regarded as malpractices. As for those who should be investigated to be called to account, we should by no means let criminal punishment be replaced with economic punishment and with party or administrative disciplinary action against them. By no means should we regard the exposed economic crimes as malpractices in dealing with them and the exposed crimes of dereliction of duty as bureaucracy.

At the conference, Li Guang, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and secretary of the municipal commission of political science and law, delivered a report. Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, also delivered a speech.

Attending the conference were vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, including Ma Yaoji, and She Diqing; and Feng Mingwei, vice mayor of the municipality.

NORTH REGION

BEIJING SECRETARY ATTENDS OPENING OF CPPCC SESSION

SK200543 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Sixth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened on the afternoon of 10 May.

Among those invited to attend the session were leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and all democratic parties, including Li Ximing, Chen Xitong, Ye Zilong, Ma Yaoji, Pu Jiexiu, Chen Mingshao, Han Boping, Sun Fuling, Li Qiyang, Zhang Mingyi, Wang Lihang, and Chen Zhongyi.

Sha Li, deputy secretary general of the National CPPCC Committee, was invited to attend the session.

Seated at the rostrum were executive chairmen of the session, including Gao Ge, Guan Shixiong, Li Bokang, Su Congzhou, Lu Zongda, Liu Yong, Deng Jixing, Xia Xiang, Zhang Guangdou, Wu Baosan, Ding Gongnan, Kan Guangqing, Gan Ying, and Li Tianshou. Also seated at the rostrum were Comrade Guo Buyue, Luo Qing, and Lin Tong.

/9274

CSO: 4005/716

NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS WORK CONFERENCE

SK290212 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial political and legal work conference was held in Shijiazhuang from 9 to 15 April. The conference relayed and worked out ways to implement the guidelines of the national political and legal work conference, studied central leading comrades' speeches at the conference, and studied and formulated plans for our province's political and legal work. In line with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's strategic guiding ideology of "grasping construction with one hand and the legal system with the other," and the arrangements of the national political and legal work conference, the general task for our province's political and legal work this year will be to further promote the socialist democracy and legal system, unswervingly uphold the people's democratic dictatorship, give full performance to the functions of political and legal organs with safeguarding and promoting the economic structural reform and economic construction as the focus, continuously deepen the struggle to deal stern blows to serious economic and other crimes, resolutely ban and prevent various ugly social phenomena, achieve a new breakthrough and great progress in comprehensively tackling public security problems, and realize a steady improvement in public security on the basis of a marked improvement in public security throughout the province.

Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of its political and legal commission, presided over the conference and delivered a speech. During the conference, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Bai Shi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, also gave speeches. Wang Dongning, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission and deputy secretary of the Political and Legal Commission of the provincial CPC Committee, and Lu Zhiguo, former vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, also attended the conference.

The conference noted: Although public security has improved substantially, the development has been uneven; new problems have cropped up; and, in particular, economic crimes and cases of larceny are on the rise. Due to the corrosive influence of capitalist decadent ideas, some ugly social phenomena have emerged once again, which induced new crimes, and juvenile delinquency has increased. Under such circumstances, the political and legal contingents of some localities fail to adapt themselves to the situation in terms of ideology, work and work-styles, lack the foresight necessary to respond to new situations and new problems, and lack effective countermeasures and experiences in dealing with them.

NORTH REGION

NAMELIST OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSALS

SK140708 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] On 21 April 1986, Hebei Provincial People's Government appointed and dismissed the following personnel:

Tang Quanjie [0781 0356 2638] was appointed administrative commissioner of the Chengde Prefectural Administrative Office, and Wang Shusen [3769 2885 2773] was dismissed from his post as administrative commissioner of the Chengde Prefectural Administrative Office, Hebei Province.

Li Xuehuai [0491 1331 2037] was appointed deputy director of the Hebei Provincial Agricultural Department and director of the township enterprise bureau of the Hebei Provincial Agricultural Department. He was released from his post as vice chairman of the Hebei Provincial Rural Development Research Center.

Tong Jia'an [0157 0502 1344] was appointed deputy director of the Hebei Provincial Petrochemical Industrial Department.

Chu Jingyue [0328 2529 1878] was appointed chief engineer of the Hebei Provincial Petrochemical Industrial Department.

Gao Ming [7559 2494] was appointed deputy director of the Hebei Provincial Grain Bureau.

Zhang Xianpu [1728 3759 2877] was appointed director of the Hebei Provincial Tax Bureau; and Han Xizheng [7281 6932 2973] was dismissed from his post as director of the Hebei Provincial Tax Bureau.

Li Zhaoqing [2621 0340 1987] was appointed director of the Hebei Provincial Luan He Diversion Project Management Bureau.

Wang Yutian [3769 3768 3944] was appointed director of the Scientific and Technical Cadres Bureau of the Hebei Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission; and He Changfa [0149 7022 3127] was dismissed from his post as director of the Scientific and Technical Cadres Bureau of the Hebei Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission.

Tang Zhenjing [0781 2182 2529] was appointed vice president of the Hebei Provincial Academy of Social Sciences.

Zhang Min [1728 7044] was appointed president of the Hebei Provincial Engineering Institute; and Jiu Chengyi [6726 3397 0001] was dismissed from his post as president of the Hebei Provincial Engineering Institute.

Xu Younian [1776 2589 1628] was dismissed from his post as vice chairman of the Hebei Provincial Planned Economy Committee.

Fu Dawei [0265 1129 3634] was dismissed from his post as adviser to the Hebei Provincial Public Health Department.

Zhou Guoqing [0719 0948 0615] was dismissed from his post as adviser to the Hebei Provincial Financial Department.

Liu Yuanzheng [0491 0626 3932] was dismissed from his post as adviser to the Hebei Provincial Agricultural Department.

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CSO: 4005/699

NORTH REGION

YANG DALAI GIVES REPORT ON WORK OF PEOPLE'S COURTS

SK090825 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] In his work report to the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress, Yang Dalai, president of the regional Higher People's Court, pointed out: Since April 1985, when the Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress was held, under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee and the supervision of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, people's courts at all levels throughout the region have made full use of the judicial weapon to persistently and penetratingly launch the campaign of dealing strict blows to serious criminal offenses, have punished according to the law those who have seriously violated economic regulations, and have positively conducted economic judicial work, civil judicial work, petitions and appeals, the comprehensive administration over public security, and the building of the ranks of courts. As a result, the region's public security and social order have been improved remarkably, and the masses' sense of safety has been raised greatly.

According to statistics, the incidence of criminal cases has dropped remarkably. In 1985 a total of 8,491 criminal cases took place in the region, a drop of 20.6 percent from the previous year. In addition, people's courts at all levels have severely punished a number of economic criminals who have taken advantage of the loopholes in the economic structural reform, the open policy, and the invigoration of enterprises to indulge in embezzlement, bribery, speculation, fraud, and theft of state and collective property, thus actively protecting and promoting the economic reform and the economic construction.

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CSO: 4005/699

NORTH REGION

SHANXI HOLDS PHONE CONFERENCE ON FIGHTING LARCENY

HK161107 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening, the provincial CPC Committee and government held a telephone conference to arrange a provincial drive against larceny during the period from now to the end of July. Zhang Jianmin, secretary of the provincial political and legal committee and vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the conference. Wang Jiangong, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and provincial Governor Wang Senhao spoke at the conference.

In his speech, Wang Jiangong pointed out that the tasks and requirements for the drive against larceny are to continue to hit hard at criminal activities which seriously endanger public order, such as murder, robbery, rape, and explosion. The stress should be laid on cracking down on a number of larceny cases and some long-standing larceny cases, on hitting hard at and punishing some criminals who have committed larceny and other serious criminals who have long succeeded in staying hidden. According to the law, it is necessary to swiftly and severely execute some larceny criminals, to sentence some to long-term imprisonment, and to sentence a great number of larceny criminals to reform through labor. Particular attention should be paid to severely punishing robber gangs. The struggle against larceny should be carried out mainly in cities; in industrial and mining areas; in counties along railway lines; within factories, mines and enterprises; in public places; in the places where urban and rural residents often pass; in other places where criminals can easily carry out their criminal activities; and particularly in Taiyuan and Datong cities.

Comrade Wang Jiangong stressed that in the current struggle against larceny, No 1 leading comrades of all CPC committees and governments must personally deal with the matter and give meticulous guidance. They must properly integrate and antilarceny struggle with hitting hard at serious economic crimes. They must not think that the antilarceny struggle is a matter for political and legal departments. They must wage the struggle against larceny in an overall way.

Provincial Governor Wang Senhao also delivered a speech at the conference. He emphatically pointed out that we must fully understand the significance of the struggle against larceny. The whole party and all people must be galvanized into action. They must formulate and implement plans to carry out the antilarceny struggle in a down-to-earth manner. It is necessary, through the antilarceny struggle, to hit hard at various criminal elements so as to reduce larceny and other criminal cases to the minimum.

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NI ZHIFU ADDRESSES GROUP DISCUSSION--On 24 April, the 5th Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress continued its group discussion. That afternoon Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, held warm discussions with the deputies from Heping District concerning the work report given by the municipal People's Government and arrangements for fulfilling the municipal Seventh 5-Year Plan. When discussing the issue of helping teachers deal with some practical problems in order to stabilize their ranks, Comrade Ni Zhifu stated: Recently, the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government made a decision regarding the newly-built houses that have been closed due to a lack of tenants. They will be emphatically distributed to the poorest households. We should place the work of dealing with housing problems for poor households on our important agenda in the upcoming few years. We hope that deputies will exercise their supervisory power in distributing houses. At the group discussion sponsored by the Hedong District delegation on 24 April, Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, also participated in the discussion with the deputies. [Excerpts] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Apr 86 SK]/12766

NEI MONGGOL RENOVATES GENGHIS KHAN TOMB--Hohhot, 16 May (XINHUA)--Authorities in Nei Monggol have renovated halls around the tomb of the great Mongolian warrior and leader, Genghis Khan (1162-1227), and opened them to tourists. The tomb and surrounding relics cover an area of 55,000 square meters on the Ordos highlands in central Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. The three halls and a 5-meter statue of Genghis Khan armed with spears, sabers and whips were built. Tourists can also view a mural in the corridor linking the halls which traces significant events in his life. Over the past 8 years, Nei Monggol has been visited by 70,000 foreign tourists who have been attracted by a taste of native Mongolian life on the grasslands. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 16 May 86 OW]/12766

BEIJING BEGINS ISSUING RESIDENTIAL ID CARDS--Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--Beijing Municipality began to issue the PRC residential identity cards today. Some 7 million people in the municipality who have applied for the card according to the pertinent regulations will receive residential identity cards by the end of June. This reporter has learned from the Ministry of Public Security that since the promulgation of the "Regulations on Residential Identity Cards of the People's Republic of China" last September, the work of issuing residential identity cards has been unfolding throughout the country. It is

expected that large cities like Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing, Kunming, Xian, as well as other cities, special economic zones, and border regions which are equipped for the work will finish issuing residential identity cards this year. [By Zhou Kejin] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1117 GMT 12 May 86 OW]/12766

ZHANG SHUGUANG SPEAKS AT MEETING--On the morning of 13 May, the regional CPC Committee held a meeting of party-member cadres at or above the department or bureau level of the regional organs and party-member cadres at or above the banner or county level who participated in the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee. Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He stressed: We should correctly understand the law of nature, seek truth from facts, proceed from reality, and handle affairs according to the law of nature. We should vigorously develop the socialist commodity economy, and should consider and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. Comrade Zhang Shuguang also spoke on the prosperity among the people of various nationalities, minority nationalities in particular. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Tian Congming, Cai Ying, Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Ma Zhenduo, and Wen Jing, leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 May 86 SK]/12766

ADVANCES IN MONGOLIAN RESEARCH--Hohhot, 27 April (XINHUA)--Research by Chinese and Mongolian scholars into Mongolian history, language, philosophy, literature, customs, archaeology and documents has made great headway, according to specialists here today for a conference in this capital of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. This year, the country plans to sponsor seminars on the Mongolian language and other related topics. Planned publications include the second volume of "Mongolian History Research" and collections of papers dealing with Mongolian language and ancient military theory. As place of origin of the Mongols, China has more than 70 percent of the total Mongolian population in the world. There are 2.6 million Mongolians in Nei Monggol where the ethnic group lives in compact communities. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW] /12232

CITY EDUCATION, IMPROVEMENT PLANS--Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Beijing will invest 860 million yuan in education in the next 5 years, 140 percent more than the previous 5 years, Mayor Chen Xitong told the municipal People's Congress today. The city expects to have 170,000 students in universities and colleges in 1990, up from 123,000 now, and 237,000 students will graduate from secondary technical schools in the next 5 years. Chen outlined plans to build Beijing into the most developed city in science, technology and culture, with its people the best educated in China. He described this as the city's "major task" for the years to come. Training of teachers, as well as economists and judicial and medical workers, will be the primary task for Beijing's higher education, he said. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 13 May 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/272

NORTHEAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK300134 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The 21st Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress was concluded on the afternoon of 28 April. Lu Quang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting adopted a resolution on dealing further blows to serious criminal and economic crimes and on strengthening economic trials, and a namelist on the appointments and removals of personnel

Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a speech at the end of the meeting. He said: This meeting has relayed the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and carried out initial study and discussions of these guidelines. Through study, we have unified our thinking, boosted our fighting spirit, reinforced our confidence, better exercised the functions and powers given to the People's Congress by the law, speeded up the economic legislative work, strengthened legal supervision over our work, conscientiously examined and discussed major matters, and coordinated the building of democracy and the legal system with the needs of building the two civilizations.

While touching on the issue of conferring titles on special-grade model workers, Comrade Li Jianbai said: Those who are to receive the titles of special-grade model workers of the province are pace-setters chosen from among the provincial workers from all fronts and the backbone cadres emerged in the course of building the two civilizations. They have made outstanding contributions to the four modernizations. Giving them the highest honor of the province will surely exert a positive influence on the broad masses of workers, cadres, and intellectuals throughout the province, and spark their enthusiasm in upholding reform and dedicating themselves to the four modernizations.

Chen Yuanzhi, Wei Zhimin, Wang Jinling, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

Jing Bowen, vice governor, and Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, attended the meeting as observers.

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CSO: 4005/685

NORTHEAST REGION

REPORTAGE ON HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

Li Jianbai Presides Over Session

SK140749 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] The 22d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress opened in Harbin today. This meeting will draw up and adopt the draft agenda of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; examine and adopt the examination report on the qualifications of the newly elected people's deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; examine and adopt the work report of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; draw up and adopt the draft namelist of the presidium and the secretaries general of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the draft namelists of chairmen, vice chairmen and members of the Motions Examination Commission and the Budget Examination Commission; and examine and adopt the province's regulations on the management of urban public house property and the decision on accepting certain personnel assignments.

Li Jianbai, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Present at the meeting were Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Liu Huixian, Wang Zhaozhi, and Zhao Zhenhua, vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Wang Lianzheng, vice governor of the province; and Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court.

Meeting Concludes

SK170410 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The 22d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress concluded today. The meeting approved a draft agenda of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and draft namelists of the Presidium, the secretary general, the Motions Examination Committee, and the Budget Examination Committee of the session. It also approved a report on the examination of the credentials of augmented deputies, and a decision on accepting the resignation of Zhang Yan, chief procurator of the Suihua Branch of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate. The decision will be submitted to the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress for approval. The meeting also approved a report on the work of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the Heilongjiang Provincial Regulations on the Management of Urban Public House Property.

Chen Yanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's session. Li Jianbai, chairman, and Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended. Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, also attended as a nonvoting delegate.

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CSO: 4005/705

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG'S SUN WEIBEN ADDRESSES EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SK130552 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 24 April, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the provincial Educational Work Conference.

In referring to realistically strengthening leadership over educational work, Comrade Sun Weiben emphatically pointed out that the party committees and the governments at all levels should integrate their personal understanding with the fundamental guiding ideology that "education must serve the program of building socialism, and the program of building socialism must rely on education." It is imperative for us to do a good job in dealing with the relationship between education and economic and social development. Efforts should be made to combat the muddled idea that education is often regarded as "distant water impossible to quench present thirst," as "an investment in consumption projects," and as "a flexible task." We should truly place educational work as an important item on the schedule of the party committees and the governments and conduct the work by regarding it as a strategic emphasis. The departments under the party committees should attach importance to educational work and actively create conditions for the development of educational undertakings. In examining qualifications and selecting leading personnel in the days to come, we should regard their attitude toward educational work and their practical achievements scored in educational work as an important yardstick in measuring whether they have foresight and sagacity.

Efforts should be made to continuously and vigorously conduct reforms in educational systems. Judging from the current situation in the province, a prominent problem whereby education cannot meet the needs of economic construction has resulted from the fact that the proportion of secondary vocational and technical education is still unreasonable. Therefore, all-out efforts should be made to vigorously deal with this problem. If we fail to deal with the employment of graduates of vocational and technical schools, we cannot achieve development in vocational and technical education. Although we have opened many such schools, we can hardly maintain them for a long time under such circumstances. The party committees at all levels should pay attention to studying the problems in this regard, and the labor or personnel affairs departments should regard research and study on problems as an important task and actively make concerted efforts with the education departments in successfully conducting reforms in order to give priority in employment to the qualified personnel

who have received vocational or technical education. The education, labor, and personnel affairs departments should make concerted efforts to organize all forces in conducting profound investigation and studies regarding the transformation of the secondary educational systems, and to deal with the problems cropping up in connecting education and employment. We must attach great importance to this issue, for this is an important measure to accelerate the progress of social and economic development.

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CSO: 4005/696

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTORS MEETING

SK020416 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial conference of directors of the public security bureaus throughout the province concluded on 15 April. The conference pointed out that efforts should be currently made to vigorously deal blows to robbery crimes while dealing strict blows to serious criminal cases.

After analyzing the situation in criminal cases throughout the province, the conference pointed out that robbery cases account for the overwhelming majority of criminal cases. In 1984 robbery cases accounted for 71.4 percent of the total number of criminal cases, and those in 1985, 72.6 percent. In 1985 the province experienced an increase of a total of 829 cases of serious crimes over the 1984 figure. Of this increase, robbery cases reached 652, accounting for 80 percent of the increase of serious criminal cases. Robbery crimes can bring about grave threat and harm to the safety of property owned by the state, collectives, and the masses. Therefore, launching a struggle against robbery crimes constitutes an important link in lowering the incidence of crimes, ensuring the state, collective, and individual property against encroachment, and protecting the programs of conducting reforms in economic systems and building the four modernizations.

The conference urged the departments concerned to enhance the crime-prevention work in order to plug the loopholes. Efforts should be made to reinforce the public security organizations among the residence areas, to implement safety measures among them. The public security departments in industrial enterprises and units should fully play their role in safety work, establish a public security responsibility system, and should enhance their safety work for the warehouses of important material and state treasuries. We should establish guard posts among the important sections of areas, and enhance the patrol work in order to discover or prevent crimes in a timely manner.

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CSO: 4005/685

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG RELIGIOUS WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

SK071306 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The provincial religious work conference, which concluded on 6 May, pointed out: In the period to come, the provincial religious work should be focused on grasping the implementation of various religious policies, strengthening the leadership over religious activities, and vigorously guiding and mobilizing religious personages and believers to serve the four modernizations.

Over the past few years, our province has conscientiously implemented the party's policies on religion; all the unjust, false, and wrong verdicts among the people of religious circles have been redressed; and the 280 clergymen and clergywomen of various religious organizations have been properly settled in politics and with a livelihood.

The conference pointed out: At present, the number and distribution of religious activity sites opened by various religious organizations are uneven and irrational. In the coming 2 years, various religious organizations in the province should restore and open the provincial Catholic Church, the Qiqihar City (Zhanqian) Catholic Church, and [words indistinct]. The conference also called on various localities to basically complete the work on implementing the policies regarding real estate of religious organizations before the convocation of the 13th Party Congress. Religious activity sites should be subject to the management of religious organizations and professional religious personnel under the administrative leadership of the religious affairs departments of the governments. Cadres should not monopolize everything of the religious organizations. Various religions should have contacts with foreign countries in line with the principles of acting independently and with the initiative in their own hands, running churches independently, and maintaining equality and friendship. In line with their specific conditions and characteristics, various religions should strive to initiate production, service, and social welfare undertakings.

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CSO: 4005/696

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG REGULATIONS ON PLACEMENT OF RELEASED PRISONERS

SK170554 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The provincial government recently worked out several regulations concerning the placement of persons released from imprisonment after serving their terms, and those released from reeducation through labor. The regulations state: With regard to the persons released from imprisonment or reeducation, the units to which they originally belonged or the local grassroots organs of state power should be responsible for organizing their placement and should not let them remain idle in society. With regard to the very few specialized technical personnel who have real ability and learning, personnel departments may employ them through invitation or examination as cadres. Those who are provided with the conditions for individual industrial production or business should be given business licenses. With regard to those who live in the rural areas, local governments should treat them with the same attitude as they do other peasants, and allocate to them private plots, food grain plots, and plots for which they should be responsible according to regulations. With regard to those who are young, we should allow them to attend schools if they are willing and to pass the examinations.

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CSO: 4005/718

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN GOVERNOR ASSESSES IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

SK290622 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The financial and tax departments throughout the province should attach primary importance to the ideological and political work in the new situation, and concentrate the current ideological and political work on eliminating unhealthy practices in line with their practical work. Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in bravely grasping and eliminating the unhealthy practices and exposing problems. This was a requirement set forth by Gao Dezhan, governor of the provincial government, at today's provincial meeting on ideological and political work of the financial and tax department, for the financial and tax departments and the departments in charge of the overall economic work at all levels throughout the province.

Governor Gao Dezhan assessed the situation in which the financial and tax departments should urgently attach importance to the ideological and political work.

First, in order to ensure smooth progress of the reform in all fields, the financial and tax departments should strengthen ideological and political work.

Second, playing a role as legal departments in charge of the overall economic work, having connections with many fields, and exerting influence over many fields, the financial and tax departments should strengthen ideological and political work.

Third, the financial and tax departments should solve the existing problems through conducting ideological and political work.

He called on the financial and tax departments at all levels to persistently grasp the two civilizations, to effectively conduct the ideological and political work to ensure the fulfillment of the economic task, to straighten out party style and rectify unhealthy practices, and to concentrate on investigating and handling major and appalling cases. These departments must resolutely investigate the major appalling cases, bravely face difficulties, and impartially handle these cases. Whoever is involved in such cases should be resolutely investigated and seriously handled. These departments should deeply conduct the education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline in order to ceaselessly strengthen the party spirit of party-member cadres and upgrade their awareness of playing an exemplary role in implementing the party discipline.

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING VICE GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON PUBLIC SECURITY

SK170532 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Vice Governor Zuo Kun gave a report on the province's situation in improving public security at the 20th Plenary Standing Committee Meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress on the morning of 16 May. He said in his report: Public security has notably improved since last year. Counterrevolutionary, and criminal cases showed a decline of 58.1 and 7.2 percent, respectively, from the previous year. Cases of violence and rape decreased by 30.3 and 23.7 percent, respectively. More and more people have the courage to struggle against criminal elements, and the number of advanced units with fewer occurrences of crimes and better public security is increasingly growing. The danger created by criminals to public security has been markedly reduced, and the masses have greatly enhanced their sense of security. Public order in cities and towns, enterprises, and public places has remained basically stable.

Speaking on the opinions on future work, Vice Governor Zuo Kun said: It is necessary to successfully carry out the struggle to deal stern blows to serious criminal offenses from the beginning through to the end. Based on the actual conditions of our province, at present we should continue to focus on large and medium-sized cities, small cities, and towns, areas along communications lines, and areas where situations are complicated, and public security is poor, and thoroughly root up and strike blows to deeply hidden criminals. At the same time, we should also wage an in-depth struggle against serious economic crimes, and make conscientious efforts to tackle public security problems with comprehensive measures.

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CSO: 4005/718

NORTHEAST REGION

LI GUIXIAN TOURS LIAONING GRASSROOT UNITS

OW251413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0234 GMT 25 Apr 86

[By reporter Wang Fujie]

[Excerpt] Shenyang, 25 April (XINHUA)--Liaoning Province's principal party and leading government comrades are touring enterprises and rural areas at the grassroots level at the head of office cadres of the organs directly under the province. Their purpose is to help the grassroots units pay good attention to rectifying party style and organize well for current production. In doing so and adopting some effective measures, they are determined to make a good start for the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Provincial Party Committee Secretary Li Guixian and Provincial Advisory Commission Chairman Dai Suli have left with their parties respectively for the east and the south of the province to conduct investigation and study there. As for the investigation and study groups led by Governor Quan Shuren and Vice Governors Bai Lichen, Zhu Jiazhen, and Wen Shizhen [5113 0013 7201] respectively, personnel assignments to the groups have been completed and some of them have already left for the grassroots units. Other deputy secretaries and Standing Committee members of the provincial Party Committee and over 160 provincial department and bureau level cadres went to the grassroots levels with the investigation and study groups led by them and started their work from late March. These activities involve one-third of the office cadres of the organs directly under the province. This is an important step taken by the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government to do everything well this year and make a good start for the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

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CSO: 4005/696

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING'S LI GUIXIAN VISITS MODEL WOMAN TEACHER

SK110249 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] On 15 April Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, went to a mountain village in Xiuyan County to visit Jin Shuwen, special-class model worker of Dandong City and model woman teacher. During his visit, he praised her valuable spirit in which she had devoted herself to educational undertakings in remote mountainous areas by not yearning for the urban life after her graduation from the university. (The newsletter entitled "Teacher 'Jin Zi'" with regard to the advanced deeds of Jin Shuwen was frontpaged on the 11 April LIAONING RIBAO.)

During his visit, Comrade Li Guixian stated: The spirit she displayed in fearing no difficulties and striking root in mountainous areas is very valuable. We should extend our heartfelt appreciation to her because she has made contributions to the mountainous people and set an example for other teachers. At present, mountainous areas are still poorer than other areas, are low in cultural standards, and do not have quick access to information. Therefore, the key to changing the outlook of mountainous areas lies in talented personnel. We should vigorously encourage intellectuals to work in poor areas and to use their strength in changing the outlook of these areas. Comrade Li Guixian pointed out: Leading personnel in various localities and the entire society should show concern for teachers, cherish them, and help them overcome their difficulties in order to enable them to do a good job in carrying out their work.

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CSO: 4005/696

NORTHEAST REGION

DALIAN PUNISHES 11 CORRUPT PARTY CADRES

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed Article: "Dalian City Party Committee Convened City-level Organs for Meeting on Rectifying Party Style: Purge All Corrupt Phenomena Without Mercy; Deputy Mayor Hung Yuandong [3163 3293 2767] and Others Investigated and Punished: For Viewing Pornographic Videos, Hung Yuandong Given Severe Warning by the Party, Dismissed from Membership in the City's Government and Party Organizations, Pending Dismissal from His Deputy Mayor's Post"]

[Text] On 16 February at a city-level organ party rectification meeting, the Dalian municipal party committee announced that Hung Yuandong, former [as published] member of the party organization of the people's government in Dalian City and deputy mayor, along with 11 party members and cadres were punished by the party for gross violations of party discipline.

Hung Yuandong, member of the party organization of Dalian municipal people's government and deputy mayor, was found guilty of viewing pornographic videos and interfering with the investigation and banning of pornographic materials.

The municipal party committee has decided, and the provincial party committee has approved, that Hung Yuandong be given a serious warning and be removed from party duties in the municipal people's government party organization, and it also recommended that he be dismissed from his post as deputy mayor.

Wang Yanjiu [3769 5888 0036], member of the party committee of Dalian City's foreign economic relations and trade committee and deputy chairman, borrowed and solicited money from overseas Chinese to purchase color television sets during his visit abroad, led others to view pornographic television shows, and seriously violated foreign affairs regulations. With the approval of the municipal party committee, he was dismissed from party duties and it was recommended to the administrative department that he be removed from his post as deputy chairman of the city's foreign economic relations and trade committee.

Wang Shanyou [3769 0810 2589], deputy director of Dalian municipal people's government methane-gas utility office, was guilty of accepting over 1,100 yuan in graft and 1,400 yuan in bribes. With the approval of the party discipline inspection commission, he was expelled from the party and it was recommended

to the administrative department that he be removed from his post as deputy director of the methane-gas utility office and compelled to surrender all his illicit goods and money.

Han Yunping [7281 0061 1627], secretary of the Dalian City Urban Construction and Development Company's general party branch and the company's general manager, was guilty of concocting various pretexts, awarding prize money arbitrarily, and illegally reaping over 4,100 yuan in personal gain. With the approval of the city discipline inspection commission, he was removed from his party duties and it was recommended to the administrative department that he be dismissed from his position as manager and ordered to surrender all excess prize money.

Lang Fengxiu [6745 6265 4423], chief of the industrial credit section of the Chinese Bank of Industry and Commerce, Dalian Branch, was guilty of embezzling goods and of gross negligence, causing the state to suffer nearly 1 million yuan in economic losses. With the approval of the city discipline inspection commission, he was expelled from the party and turned over to the procuratorate for punishment according to law.

Jie Jincheng [6043 6833 1004], chief of Shahekou District's judiciary bureau and chairman of the legal advisory committee, was guilty of bending the law for friends and relatives and assisting the criminal elements in plotting to interfere with and disrupt the "crackdown on economic crimes." The Shahekou District decided to report to the city's discipline inspection commission for permission to expel him from the party and proposed to remove him from all administrative duties and turn him over to the procuratorate for handling according to the law.

At the meeting Dalian municipal party committee secretary Hua Xizhen [5478 6932 2823] urged that party members and cadres learn from these negative examples, consciously resist all unhealthy tendencies, firmly uphold the lofty ideals of communism, properly exercise the power bestowed upon them by the people, and become a fine party member and a fine cadre worthy of the people's trust.

12986/12913
CSO: 4005/643

NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY CHARACTER REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTY MEMBERS IN NEW ERA

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [THEORY AND PRACTICE] in Chinese Nos 21 & 22,
15 Nov 85 pp 18-19

[Article by Chen Gangyun [7115 0474 6663]: "How Should Communist Party Members Exhibit Party Character in a New Era?"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out that in rectifying the party we must "distinctly and incisively pose the question of what is meant by party character." The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification also proposed to educate the entire party on party character, the party's work style, and party discipline. The current comprehensive party rectification will no doubt markedly increase the awareness of party character. So then, how should Communist Party members exhibit the party's character in this new era?

Propose Current and Stricter Party Character Requirements for Party Members in This New Era

Because the party's mission has differed at various times through history, the emphasis on party character requirements for party members has also differed to some extent. During the period of seizing political power, party character requirements for party members were expressed through a willingness to cross the "life-and-death pass" and a desire to possess the spirit of "decapitation is meaningless, only doctrine holds truth." During the initial nation-building period, when the party was shifting from the countryside to the cities, party character requirements for party members were expressed through a willingness to cross the "sugarcoated-bullet pass" and a desire to possess the spirit of "the sugarcoated bullets will miss their mark, and the fragrant winds will not prevail." During the current period of history, owing to changes and developments in objective circumstances, party character requirements for party members should also reflect the characteristics of the times. At present, the central task of the entire party is the socialist modernization drive, and all work must revolve around this nucleus. Therefore, party character requirements for party members should be expressed in their ability to serve and fulfill this overall mission of the party.

In this new era, we must vigorously expand the forces of production and rapidly build China into a highly civilized and democratized socialist nation. This

will necessitate a restructuring of production relationships and of those features in the superstructure which are not suited to expanding the forces of production, so as to bring into play consistently the superiority of the socialist system. Therefore, Communist Party members must stand in the forefront of the reform movement to insure its smooth implementation. Communist Party members must support the reform, throwing their beings into it, and engage in creative work in the spirit of reform. It may be said that these qualities embody the current characteristics of party character in the new era.

In this new era, the successful conduct of relations between the party and the masses is also a strict requirement of party character. The "Resolution To Rectify the Party" states: "During the revolutionary war years, the Communist Party had to work for the interests of the masses, win over the masses, depend on the masses, and gain the full support of the masses before it could stand firmly and deny defeat. This is fairly easy for our comrades to understand. However, following our long period of leading the entire country to political power, a fair number of our comrades were not on a clear ideological basis in understanding the necessity of this." In other words, we should take the view that on the one hand, the conditions for party contacts with the masses are better than in the past, while on the other hand the danger of the party being separated from the masses is greater today than ever before." In light of this existing "danger," the party constitution sets forth many strict requirements on party members, which are stipulated first and foremost in the general program: "Aside from the interests of the working class and the broadest masses of the people, the party has no special interests of its own." The basic requirements for party members also stipulate: "Members of the Chinese Communist Party must serve the people wholeheartedly" and "be eternally at one with the common laborer." The eight duties of party members require party members to "support the interests of the party and the people above all and subordinate individual interests to those of the party and the people." And the "Party's Cadres" section also stipulates that party cadres "are the public servants of the people." The reason the party constitution contains this series of strict requirements is because under the new historical conditions, some people have inverted the relationship between the party and the masses, turning "wholeheartedness" into "half-heartedness," turning a fish-in-the-water relationship into an oil-on-the-water relationship, turning a "commoner" into a "person who is above others," and turning a "people's servant" into a "people's master," to the point where the interests of the masses suffer in order to satisfy one's personal interests. If this situation does not change and continues to develop, not only will progress on the four modernizations be impeded, but the party will also be in danger of becoming corrupt.

How To Treat Reform As a New Test for Party Character in the New Era

First, fully understand that reform under the new conditions amounts to a revolution. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "Reform is China's second revolution." This then raises an incisive issue for every party member and party cadre: will the achievement of national prosperity and personal wealth drive reform forward, or will the private interests of individuals or groups damage

damage the concept of reform, thus leading it on to a path of evil? This is a serious question with regard to reform. If willingness to risk life and limb and courage to charge the enemy front were embodiments of a firm party character during the first revolution to seize political power, then in the "Second Revolution" of reform, to give no thought to personal gains or losses, to dare to do away with outmoded customs and tear down convention, and to serve as the forerunners of reform are also embodiments of a firm party character in the new era.

Second, reform must be closely linked to the achievement of communist ideals. During the early democratic revolution period, Comrade Mao Zedong stated: "Our present efforts are aimed toward the great goal of the future. Lose sight of this great goal, and you are not a Communist Party member; slacken your present efforts, and you are also not a Communist Party member." Communist Party members must closely integrate the "great goal" and "present efforts." At present, we are in reality making great strides toward communism in all aspects of our ongoing reform. Communist ideals point out the way of reform, while the goal of reform is to realize communist ideals. Only by linking the reform to ideals can the reform then gain any clear direction. A staunch reformist is certainly one who pursues lofty ideals, and one who pursues lofty ideals will also most certainly be a staunch reformer. The inclination to seek only immediate "material benefits" is in essence a detriment to communist beliefs and ideals. Communist Party members must always use communist ideology to guide their actions. This is the supreme expression of party character by communists.

Finally, toss aside traditional views and serve as the forerunners of reform. Under the conditions of a continuing commitment to reform, incorrect ideas lose their rationale, outmoded ideas begin to be abandoned, traditional ideas are attacked, and new views of complying with the demands of the times gradually take hold. But due to the long-term ideological influence of the "left," "leftist," old, and outmoded conventions must now be smashed, which will not be easy and will encounter heavy resistance. For instance, when China established its "dual responsibility" contract system in the countryside, some believed that "after 30 years of misery, things would overnight revert to the way they were prior to the revolution." When China was encouraging the development of specialized households, some said that another specialized household meant another unit of small-scale production. When China emphasized the use of its intellectuals and reformed its personnel selection system, some said: "When the stinking ninth category ascends toward heaven, the workers and peasants make way." This truly shows the use of "leftist" views in addressing new issues, and the use of old traditional views in drawing an ineluctable conclusion about the reform. Communist Party members must stand in the forefront of reform, lead the way in casting aside traditional concepts, make certain to eliminate "leftist" influences, dispel the influence of old customs, uphold the principles of party character, dare to struggle, fear no risks, and be the forerunners of reform.

Main Ingredient for Mastering Party Character in the New Era is an Upright Party Work Style

The party's work style is like a mirror; it reflects the party's image and exhibits the party's disposition. With regard to the party's judgment, the broad masses of people do not fully digest the party's declarations or slogans, but more often consider its work style. The masses of people assess our party according to its actions.

With a high degree of party character, Comrade Chen Yun recently suggested: "We must determine why, in these times when the evil winds blow, so many party members--old party members of many years--cannot stand up to these winds, get caught up in them, run with them, and finally join them. Why is this? Where has the party character of these party members gone?" The most fundamental reason for this lies in the combination of power and personal interests. When the powerful do not seek personal gain, unhealthy tendencies fail to surface; and when personal-gain seekers possess no power, it is easy to endure the evil winds when they blow. But the issue at hand is that personal-gain seekers look to profit, and the power-hungry seek office, and when they attain office, they then seek personal gain. An abundance of facts shows that some cadres have been ruined by this combination of power and personal interests in the new era. In a sense, the use of power in the pursuit of personal gain is the cause of numerous unhealthy tendencies. Regardless of whether the issue is the newly spawned businesses of party cadres taking in big profits or the use of one's official authority to acquire more homes, whether it is a rush for promotions and pay raises or to arrange things for one's children either by hook or by crook, or whether it is the lavishing of money and goods or an indulgence in food and drink, in the final analysis it all comes down to the combination of power and personal interests.

A problem in the party's work style is, in the final analysis, a party character problem. If party character is strong, then the party's work style is healthy; if party character falters, then the party's work style goes awry. The strength of party character and the health of the party's work style are directly proportionate. Therefore, the party's work style cannot be viewed alone; only by beginning to enhance party character can a fundamental correction in the party's work style take place.

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CSO: 4005/520

NORTHEAST REGION

WAYS TO STRENGTHEN PARTY COMMITTEE SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Shenyang GONGCHAN DANGYUAN [THE PARTY COMMUNIST] in Chinese No 24, 23 Dec 85
pp 44-45

[Article by He Xinde [0149 2450 1795]: "How China Can Strengthen the Party Committee System"]

[Text] In order to strengthen the party committee system, the following six relationships must be handled correctly:

1. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between the Party's Standing and Full Committees

At every level in the party, CPC committees are the leadership organs of all party organizations during periods when a party representative congress is not in session. Between CPC committee plenary sessions, the standing committee exercises the authority of the full committee. The standing committee resolutely implements the resolutions of the full committee and is responsible to and reports to that body. However, some party organizations have inverted the relationship between the standing committees and the full committees and think that the standing committee is in charge of the full committee. Major issues are being discussed and resolved first by the standing committee, with the decisions then passed on to the full committee. The standing committee has even been used in place of the full committee, and long periods pass without holding a plenary session. All matters are resolved by the standing committee, thus rendering the full committee powerless. These practices violate the stipulations of the party constitution. To improve the party committee system, the relationship between the standing committees and the full committees must be handled correctly. Plenary sessions must be convened according to time limits prescribed in the party constitution, and all major issues must be collectively discussed and resolved by the full committee. If circumstances change during the course of implementation and the resolution of the full committee is in need of revision, a plenary session should be convened to discuss and resolve the matter. The standing committee does not possess the authority to make changes. In emergency situations, the standing committee may enact new decisions, but they must be reported at the next plenary session where they will undergo investigation.

2. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Secretaries and Committee Members

At present, some party organizations are unable to put the relationship between its secretaries and committee members on track. Instead of becoming a "leader," the secretary has become more of a patriarch; his work is law, and he resolves major issues independently. The committee members take their cue from the secretary and are unable to seek facts from truth in expressing their own opinions. The relationship between the secretary and committee members is not one of superior to subordinate or leader to follower; rather, it is a relationship of equals, where the minority submits to the majority. The only difference between the secretary and the committee members lies in the distribution of work. In a party committee meeting, the secretary can only express his opinions and discuss the issues on an equal basis. He cannot place himself above the other committee members and arbitrarily dictate the proceedings. The secretary and committee members must be of a collective-leadership mentality. In preparing, convening, and chairing a meeting, the secretary must encourage everyone to discuss the issues democratically, be adept at summing up the correct ideas of everyone, and take the initiative to be responsible for problems that arise during the course of work. The committee members must keep the overall situation in mind, actively participate in collective discussions and resolutions on major issues, refrain from depending on others or watching from the sidelines, and strive to make the party committee a strong combat collective.

3. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Collective Leadership and Division of Labor with Individual Responsibility

Collective leadership is the essential guarantee that a party committee will exercise correct leadership. Because it is sometimes difficult for individuals to avoid being small-minded when deliberating on a problem, only by practicing collective leadership in which party committee members reflect all sides of the arguments and the needs of party members and the masses and thoroughly discuss and examine issues from all angles, can the party committee draw on the collective wisdom of all, reach a resolution that conforms to objective realities, and avoid and reduce errors in work. However, supporting collective leadership does not negate the individual's responsibility in the division of labor. On the contrary, only by earnestly practicing division of labor with individual responsibility can collective leadership be realized. Because the party's work is immense and varied, if there were no division of labor with individual responsibility, all work would fall into a state of having no one be responsible for it, and the party committee's correct decisions could not be carried out. Therefore, neither collective leadership nor division of labor with individual responsibility should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. The party committees must have the courage to allow every party member to be independently responsible for handling problems and should by no means assume the label of collective leadership while doing everything by itself without consulting others. All matters big and small must undergo collective discussion by the party committee. Each committee member must actively participate in collective leadership, regularly report to the party committee the status of one's individual responsibility within the division of labor, have the courage to work creatively, and should by no means pay lip service to collective leadership, fail to take responsibility for one's own assigned work, or bring every matter before the party committee to be discussed and resolved collectively.

4. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between the Majority and the Minority

In discussing and resolving major issues, party committees must adhere to the principle of the minority submitting to the majority: once a resolution is approved, all committee members and the secretary must comply with and implement the decision. If by chance there are diverging opinions and it is difficult to achieve unanimity within a certain period of time, and provided the situation is not extremely critical, then do not be hasty, but simply render a decision according to the principle that "the minority submits to the majority" and allow everyone to study and research once again the issue, attempting to achieve true unanimity on an ideological basis. If the matter is particularly pressing, and if it cannot be delayed because everyone is of a differing opinion and work is adversely affected, then a resolution should be made immediately according to the principle that "the minority submits to the majority." Those who hold dissenting views may be allowed to retain their opinions so long as they are referred to the party's higher leadership organs. However, these individuals must earnestly implement the decision and should be no means be allowed to be slack in work or feign compliance.

5. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Division of Labor with Individual Responsibility and Unity of Effort

Division of labor with individual responsibility by no means equates to breaking up the family and living apart, with each person possessing his own bugle and blowing his own tune and each doing things in his own way. And it certainly does not mean not allowing others to inquire about the work one is personally responsible for, not caring about the work other committee members are responsible for, or remaining so detached that even if one bumped his nose into the problems of others, one would still look to avoid them. Division of labor with individual responsibility is conducted under collective leadership and aside from fulfilling one's own duties and responsibilities, overcoming all difficulties, and successfully ensuring both quality and quantity, every committee member must seek to unite his efforts. First, each must keep the other informed, submitting the work one is personally responsible for to other committee members for comprehension, assistance, and support. The other committee members must be urged to listen to the ideas and needs of the masses concerning the work they are personally responsible for in order to act in a timely manner, add to their achievements, correct their mistakes, and generally handle things much better. Second, each must think in terms of the general interests, allow others to handle the mundane chores while keeping the difficult tasks for oneself, strive to accomplish more, and not argue with each other or shift responsibility onto others.

6. Correctly Handle the Relationship Between New Cadres and Old Cadres

Party committee leadership groups at all levels have now basically achieved structure in deriving cooperation from new and old cadres in the replacement process. This is the main organizational guarantee of continuity in the party line and the party's general and specific policies. However, elements of disunity among new and old cadres presently exist within some party committees. Old cadres do not trust new cadres enough, and new cadres do not respect the old cadres enough. If this problem is not completely resolved, it will undoubtedly hamper the correct practice of the party committee system.

The new and old cadres both have their strong points and shortcomings. Old cadres are the treasured wealth of the party and the nation. They possess rich leadership experience and the ability to provide clear direction, but they also have a low educational level, are advanced in age, and lack a spirit of innovation. New cadres possess a comparatively higher level of education, have a strong desire to improve, and are more attuned to the new, but they lack practical leadership experience. The new and old cadres should proceed from the interests of the party and respect each other, learn from each other, learn from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses, unite as one, and together work for the great undertaking of the four modernizations.

Due to differences in work experience, level of understanding, and personality traits which are compounded by the fact that reality is ever changing, the diverging views produced among new and old cadres in work matters is a quite natural phenomenon. On the basis of conducting investigative research, everyone should adopt the party line and the party's general and specific policies as the criteria for what is right or wrong and proceed to present the facts, reason things out, separate right from wrong, and seek unity of thinking.

Old cadres are chiefly responsible for the correct handling of the relationship between new and old cadres. Old cadres must throw their all into supporting the efforts of new cadres and loosen their grip to allow new cadres to exercise leadership responsibility, thus putting to use their leadership abilities and in practice tempering them to a higher degree of maturity. With regard to the major issues, and especially to those new problems, old cadres must conduct more investigative research, be exposed to and advance profound concepts, and assist new cadres in arriving at correct policy decisions. With regard to the new cadres, old cadres must consider their strong points and remain circumspect toward them. If a weakness is discovered, be enthusiastic in helping them to resolve the matter. In particular, help them determine the cause of the problem and point them in the right direction.

13188/12232

CSO: 4005/521

NORTHEAST REGION

ACCUSED RIGHTIST BEING REHABILITATED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Zhao Jingfu [6392 2529 1381]: "What does the Difference between 7 Year and 7 Day Explain? Chen Huanxin [7115 3562 2450], Wrongfully Branded a Rightist for 7 Years without Redress, Rehabilitated 7 Days After Appealing to the Party Central Committee: Comrade Hu Yaobang Commented That Serious Bureaucratic Style Is Prevalent and Is Causing Problems Everywhere: There Must Be a Better Way"]

[Text] The case of Chen Huanxin, a cadre at the commercial bureau in Fushun City who was wrongfully branded a rightist, has been delayed for 7 years without redress. Chen appealed to the party Central Committee, and upon Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions, the relevant departments re-investigated the case. The victim was fully rehabilitated in 7 days.

Chen Huanxin heroically came over from the Kuomintang camp in 1948 and has a record of distinguished service. He was wrongfully branded a rightist in 1958. In 1978 the party Central Committee of the CPC resolved to rehabilitate all people wrongfully accused of being rightists and to have their reputations restored. Since then Chen Huanxin has appealed to the organization on several occasions, but the leaders of the bureau party committee neither seriously re-investigated nor personally read the documents on Chen's case; they relied only on subjectivity and memories and mistakenly assumed that Chen's case had already been redressed and therefore warranted no further action under present policies. This case, which should have been redressed long ago, was delayed for 7 years.

Last October, Chen Huanxin read in the newspaper that Comrade Hu Yaobang was personally reviewing a large number of appeals from the people; Chen was greatly encouraged and sent his appeal directly to Hu Yaobang. Hu promptly directed the letter to the party Central Committee United Front Work Department, which was charged with assisting Liaoning Province in verifying and handling the case. On 4 November the united front work departments of the party Central Committee as well as the provincial party committee began their investigations in Fushun. The party committee of the bureau of commerce followed instructions from the party Central Committee and conducted a serious re-investigation. They voluntarily exchanged informations with the relevant departments, and top leaders of the party committee personally reviewed the records. It took only 7 days to clear the case. In the afternoon of 10

November, the secretary of the party committee of the bureau of commerce made known to Chen Huanxin of his rehabilitation by the party committee. The secretary also apologized and commended Chen for his dedication to the party even under adverse circumstances. This old comrade who had suffered years of torment finally gained a political rebirth.

On 24 November last year, after reading the Central Committee's United Front Work Department's "Report on the Handling of Implementation of Policy Toward Chen Huanxin," Hu Yaobang wrote a memorandum noting: "A serious bureaucratic style is prevalent and causing problems everywhere. There must be better ways." His comment was handed down to the grass roots by the Fushun city party committee to be studied. The united front department of the city party committee dispatched three groups to investigate the situation in policy implementation.

On 17 February the newly rehabilitated Chen Huanxin was named a committee member to the Fushun City's political consultative conference. He was full of emotions when he said: "For many years I have loved the Communist Party of China and loved the socialist motherland. Now I am totally convinced by the party, and I want to contribute all that is left in me toward the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland."

12986/12913

CSO: 4005/643

NORTHWEST REGION

AUTONOMOUS REGION CONDUCTS IDEOLOGICAL, DISCIPLINE EDUCATION

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Li Wenjun [2621 2429 0193]: "This Region's Party Organizations at All Levels Launch Ideological and Discipline Education: Reinforce the Party's Ideological and Organizational Constructions"]

[Text] The region's party organizations at all levels are conducting education in ideals, party spirit, principles, and discipline among party members and reinforcing the party's ideological and organizational constructions to increase the fighting power of the party organizations.

Subsequent to the National Conference of Party Delegates, Li Xuezhi [2621 1331 2535], secretary of the autonomous region's party committee, and other leading comrades of the party committee personally led a team of several thousand government and party cadres deep into the various prefectures, cities, and counties to publicize the implementation of the spirit of the Conference of Party Delegates. Under the leadership of the autonomous region party committee, the party organizations at all levels have adopted diversified formats to launch the "four-haves" education of party members, League members, and the public. They have attained distinguished results. Wang Aimin [3769 1947 2404], secretary of the party committee at the Yinchuan Rubber Plant, delivers party lectures before the party members in the plant. The party committee also holds training sessions for party members in groups. They have improved the quality of party members and have properly manifested the exemplary role of members of the Communist Party. Last year the plant's total output value was over 110 million yuan, with a net profit of 40 million yuan, which was a record high. The Ningjian No 3 Company party committee holds regular party lectures for the party members and pays special attention to nurturing young workers; improvements are seen in various undertakings. Rural party organizations at all levels take advantage of the winter and spring seasons and, taking individual townships as base units, carry out centralized training of party members; over 80 percent of the rural party members have been educated. Wuzhong City's Malianqu Township party committee sponsored a party school: 6 sessions have been held and more than 270 party members have attended. They have blazed a new path for rural party member education in our region. Zhongwei County, Qingtongxia City, Wuzhong City, Tongxin County, and other areas emphasize the regular education of party members; they maintain the system of "three meetings and one class," hire teachers to give party lectures, and set up three-tier party lecture

guidance stations. Party organizations at all levels enthusiastically launched the "pioneer and excel" movement. Last year, the region produced 1,547 advanced party branches and 563 advanced party groups, with a total of 13,740 distinguished party members.

Concurrent with enhancing the ideological construction of the party, the grass-roots party organizations at all levels are also carrying out party rectifications according to the demands of the four modernizations and have paid special attention to membership recruitments. Since last year, the region has recruited a total of 9,643 new members; among them 3,817, or 39.6 percent, are professional and technical personnel, and 1,857, or 19.25 percent, are members of minority races. The issue of the "problematic recruitment" of good intellectuals has basically been resolved in most units throughout the region.

12986/13045
CSO: 4005/620

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

QINGHAI MUSLIMS' EDUCATION--Xining, 19 May (XINHUA)--A pilgrimage to Mecca by Qinghai Province religious leaders last year is paying dividends for the education of young Muslims in the province. The Imams were impressed by the educational system they saw in Saudi Arabia and are now donating money and materials to improve the schools in Qinghai. Ma Hailin, secretary general of the provincial Islamic society, said today that many Imams realized that the best way to enable the Muslim Hui people to prosper was to improve the educational system. In the past, traditional influences have made many Muslims reluctant to send their children to school--girls in particular. The number of pupils at a primary school in the predominantly-Hui Lianhe Township has increased from 8 last autumn to 200 at present as a result of the Imams' efforts. And Minhe County is building a girls' middle school to meet the needs of an increasing number of Hui girls. Qinghai Province has a total of 6,281 schools, including 276 especially for ethnic minorities. They are attended by 916,000 pupils, 22 percent of whom are from ethnic minorities. To encourage more ethnic minority children to attend school, provincial authorities are offering them free education at the primary and middle-school levels. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0132 GMT 19 May 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4000/284

16 June 1986

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JINAN LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO LEARN FROM COMBAT HERO

SK070121 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The party committee of the Jinan military region recently made a decision to launch a campaign of learning from Comrade (Wang Guanghua).

The decision states: Comrade (Wang Guanghua) came from Yunxian County, Hubei Province. He joined the army in 1979. After graduating from the Jinan Army Institute, he joined a certain PLA unit as a probation officer on the Laoshan border front in Yunnan Province. At a battle against the enemy's surprise attack, he died a glorious death on 4 December that year. He was 26 years old.

The decision points out: Comrade (Wang Guanghua) was an outstanding model emerging in the PLA units' campaign of building socialist spiritual civilization in the new historical period. The party committee of the military region decided to launch extensive activities of learning from Comrade (Wang Guanghua) throughout the region.

The decision demands that efforts should be made to learn from Comrade (Wang Guanghua) for his firm belief in communist ideals, in the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, and in the correctness of the party's line, principles, and policies; and for his full confidence in the socialist cause and in the country's future. Efforts should be made to have such belief permeate the practice of day-to-day work, routine studies, and everyday life in order to constantly maintain a clear and definite fighting target in life. We should learn from Comrade (Wang Guanghua) for his long-cherished wish of dedicating himself to the service of his country and his lofty spirit of ardently cherishing the army service and giving his life up for national defense. We should learn from him for his revolutionary spirit of unselfishness and offer as a tribute and his correct attitude toward the issues between personal aspirations and marriage, love, domestic problems, and income. Efforts should be made to learn from him for his practice of truly putting personal interest before the interest of the revolution and personal aspirations before the need of building PLA units, and for his practice of wholeheartedly making contributions to building PLA units at peacetimes and dedicating himself to the safety of the motherland on the crucial occasion. We should also learn from him for his undaunted spirit of boldly wresting the first place in work and study; for his strong sense of responsibility and mission in conducting studies of politics, military affairs, and professional,

scientific, and cultural knowledge; and for his practice of overcoming difficulties, going all out to make progress, carrying out work unselfishly, and of remarkably fulfilling various tasks assigned by the party and the people.

The decision also points out that the party committees and the political organs at all levels should regard the campaign of learning from Comrade (Wang Guanghua) as an important task in the political work this year and as an important content in deeply conducting education on the "four have's." All-out efforts should be made to publicize and study his heroic deeds by adopting various ways and means. In launching the campaign, we should closely bear in mind the actual situation, actually go into action, stress practical effect, and should prevent from indulging in formalism and paying lip service.

/12913

CSO: 4005/724

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PAFD TRANSFER WORK--The provincial meeting on transferring county, city, and district people's armed forces departments to the local organizational system was held in Changchun today. Together with responsible comrades of cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and various military subdistricts, leading comrades of the relevant departments under the Shenyang Military Region, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and government, and the provincial military district discussed issues concerning the transfer work. The meeting analyzed the preceding-stage situation of the transfer work; summed up and exchanged the experiences gained by the Jiutai County CPC Committee and the Changchun City's Chaoyang District people's armed forces department in conducting the transfer work on a trial basis; introduced the experiences of Siping City; and worked out a plan for carrying out the next step of transfer work. Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Yu Zonghuan, political commissar of the provincial military district, respectively delivered speeches at the meeting. The meeting called on the localities and army units to be united and work together so as to successfully accomplish the transfer work. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Apr 86 SK] /12766

JIANGXI SOLDIER HONORED--The Nanjing Military Region held a meeting at the Nanchang Army School this afternoon to confer on Comrade (Che Bing) the honorary title of model cadre dedicated to the cause of national defense. Present at the meeting were Shi Yuxiao, deputy political commissar of the Nanchang Military Region; Jiang Zhuping, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of Jiangxi Province; and Wang Baotian, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and commander of the Jiangxi Military District. (Liu Zhifu), deputy commandant of the Nanchang Army School, read an order from the Nanjing Military Region on conferring an honorary title on (Che Bing). The order says: Comrade (Che Bing) joined the Army in 1979 and graduated from the Nanchang Army School in 1985. During the 6 years, Comrade (Che Bing) successively received 13 awards for meritorious service, and was selected by the Fuzhou Military Region as a pacesetter in building spiritual civilization. He attended an All-Army conference of representatives of advanced youth. He fought bravely during the anti-Vietnamese war and gloriously gave his life in August 1985. Shi Yuxiao, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, addressed the meeting. On behalf of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, Jiang Zhuping expressed his cordial sympathy for Comrade (Che Bing's) parents. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 May 86 OW]/12766

HEILONGJIANG PURCHASES PLANE FROM USSR--The first Tu-154 large passenger plane purchased from the Soviet Union by our province arrived in Harbin on 9 May. It landed safely at the Harbin Airport at 1800. This large plane has 164 to 180 passenger seats. When put into operation, it will alleviate the province's difficulty in traveling by plane. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 9 May 86 SK]/12766

CIVIL AIR DEFENSE STATUS REDUCED--A JIEFANGJUN BAO report says that in order to reduce the economic burden on the people of the five provinces and autonomous regions in northwest China, the Lanzhou Military Region's Civil Air Defense Commission has decided to cancel the civil air defense key city status of seven cities directly under these provinces and autonomous regions. The decision was made at the Lanzhou Military Region's conference on civil air defense work on 12 May. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2130 GMT 12 May 86 OW]/12766

HONG XUEZHI MEETS ROMANIAN DELEGATION--Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of China's Central Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and gave a dinner in honor of a Romanian Army delegation, led by G. Cetina, director of the finance department of the defense ministry of Romania. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1339 GMT 12 May 86 OW]/12766

PLA-CIVILIAN COOPERATION--The Chemical Defense Institute of the PLA General Staff Department has actively promoted production of civilian commodities while ensuring the fulfillment of defense and scientific research tasks. Over the past two years, the institute has established various forms of cooperation with over 20 plants and enterprises in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangdong, Hebei, and five other municipalities and provinces for producing civilian items. It has developed and manufactured a number of civilian items in medicine, chemicals, and environmental protection, which are relatively advanced in both design and manufacture. While promoting production of civilian items, the institute has also helped the old revolutionary bases develop production with science and technology. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4005/724

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

YANG DEZHI VISIT SEES DEALING WITH U.S. 'DANGEROUS'

OW181441 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Comrade Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff, came across some very unpleasant things during his visit to the United States. First, it should be pointed out that whenever U.S. military leaders visit China, they always visit our Army's important facilities and defense plants and watch military exercises as they wish. However, during comrade Yang Dezhi's U.S. visit, the Americans used all kinds of excuses to prevent him from visiting important military facilities and defense plants. It is general knowledge that military representatives of other countries have been invited to visit these facilities. The most annoying thing is that Kuomintang generals frequently visit and study at these places to master new weapons and military technologies.

Furthermore, when Comrade Yang Dezhi held talks in the United States on purchasing U.S. weapons, the Americans, as usual, only agreed to sell China weapons of the 1970's at high prices. In other words, they wanted to exchange their stockpile of rejects for large amounts of our foreign exchange. They also flatly refused to transfer technology and equipment to China lest we be able to manufacture new weapons. Meanwhile, the U.S. Government is providing the Kuomintang authorities with technology and equipment for manufacturing new-type fighter planes, missiles, and weapons for air and maritime defense.

In their talks with Comrade Yang Dezhi, the Americans insisted on linking arms sales to China with strategic cooperation between the two countries. This was apparently an attempt to further expand Sino-U.S. military cooperation under the guise of sharing common interests between the two countries, and to achieve their sinister goals by means of this military cooperation.

Still more exasperating, during the talks the Americans repeatedly wanted Comrade Yang Dezhi to discuss the question of combating so-called international terrorism. Apparently the U.S. imperialists tried to use the discussion to justify their action of judging and punishing people of another country.

The Americans also hoped that Comrade Yang Dezhi would express understanding of the U.S. crime of armed retaliation against Libya. They certainly knew that our country had resolutely denounced the brutal U.S. aggression against the Libyans. Therefore, putting this question to Comrade Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff, showed their disrespect for the Chinese Government's stand. It ran counter to the minimum amount of etiquette required from a host country.

Comrade Yang Dezhi rejected the American side's unreasonable demand, and reaffirmed the statements China issued regarding the U.S. aggression against Libya. In a word, Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States shows that it is wishful thinking to rely on Americans to sincerely help China, a developing socialist country. It is beyond doubt that dealing with the U.S. imperialists is very dangerous indeed.

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CSO: 4005/722

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

WARNING ISSUED AGAINST TRUSTING U.S. ANTICOMMUNIST REGIME

OW210452 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The central authorities' instruction on studying Marxism is not only of strategic importance for carrying out the modernization drive and formulating a correct policy, but is also instrumental to analyzing complicated international issues in light of the Marxism-Leninist stand. It should be emphatically pointed out here that it is precisely on the question of policy that some comrades have taken an erroneous stand in believing that the developing socialist China can establish friendly relations with the U.S. imperialists. They have even asserted that friendly Sino-U.S. ties are beneficial to both China and the United States, as well as to world peace and stability.

These comrades should certainly be reminded of an irrefutable truth of Marxism-Leninism--that is, the nature of imperialism will never change. The imperialists have been, and will continue to be, the sworn enemy of the Chinese and other revolutionary people.

In the 1930's and 1940's when Fascist Germany and Militarist Japan were the anticommunist counterrevolutionary centers of the world, Fascist Germany's Hitler and Militarist Japan's Hideki Tojo and their benchmen attempted to struggle the world people's revolutionary movement by massacring the communists and seeking world hegemony. In recent decades, the world's anticommunist front has shifted to the United States. It is Reagan, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, who has inherited the mantle of Hitler and Tojo in launching a crusade against communism in an effort to reduce Marxism to ashes. Since he assumed power, the U.S. imperialists have frenziedly opposed communist parties and revolutionary people all over the world, threatening their freedom and independence and extending vigorous support to reactionary totalitarian regimes.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the U.S. imperialists have encouraged the Japanese militarists in every possible way to form a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo anticommunist axis, prompted the South Korean dictatorship to oppose the DPRK, and rendered vast military aid to the Kuomintang reactionaries in order to turn Taiwan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the U.S. imperialists and to forever divide China. We would like to remind our

old friends in Taiwan that they will not find themselves in an isolated situation. In addition, Weinberger and other U.S. military officials have also unabashedly declared that the U.S. Armed Forces will take necessary steps to safeguard Taiwan's freedom and independence if its security is ever threatened.

By pursuing a dangerous hegemonic policy, wantonly interfering in other countries' internal affairs, and carrying out sinister designs against the people of other countries, the U.S. imperialists are pushing the world to the brink of war. It is U.S. imperialism that has exacerbated the world situation and threatened the survival of mankind. In view of all this, only political idiots can favor friendly ties between the developing socialist China and the U.S. imperialists. Studying Marxism is a good medicine for curing political idiots.

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CSO: 4005/722

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

U.S. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO TAIWAN DISCUSSED

OW090639 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The U.S. authorities' reply to a protest by a leader of our country is not only insulting in form but very absurd in content.

Not long ago, the United States announced that it would transfer to the Kuomintang authorities on Taiwan sophisticated technology needed for the production of new aircraft. Thus, it would be possible for the Kuomintang to produce a new jet fighter capable of going twice the speed of sound. Its Air Force would then be greatly strengthened.

Therefore, the leader of our country lodged a protest with the U.S. Government for violating the 17 August Sino-U.S. Joint Communiqué. The American allegation that technology transfers do not violate the joint communiqué because they do not amount to weapons sales had been refuted before. The leader of our country bluntly pointed out that although providing technology sounds better, selling weapons and providing technology for the production of weapons are actually the same.

Washington has concluded a number of secret agreements with Taipei, under which the former assists the latter in building military industries to produce new weapons for its Armed Forces. The leader of our country has warned the American side that if the United States continues such unfriendly acts toward us, we will not tolerate them.

At a press conference, however, a U.S. State Department spokesman absurdly and shamelessly claimed that because technology transfers do not amount to weapons sales, the so-called question of violating the joint communiqué by the United States does not exist. Moreover, the spokesman also claimed that under the Taiwan Relations Act adopted by Congress, the U.S. Government is obliged to provide some weapons to the Kuomintang Government in order to protect the safety and freedom of the Taiwan people.

This shameless statement by an American devil shows that the Reagan Administration will continue to interfere in our country's internal affairs, supply quantities of weapons to the Kuomintang, and provide it with sophisticated technology for the production of sophisticated weapons. In other words, Reagan and company will further obstruct the cause of reunifying

our motherland in an attempt to divide our country for a long time to come and to use Taiwan as an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

It is not at all surprising that U.S. imperialism pursues a two-China policy out of selfish interests. What is surprising is that the leader of our country recently told the Americans that the development of Sino-U.S. friendship is not only beneficial to our two countries but has promoted peace and stability in the world.

However, it can be seen from the Reagan Administration's recent anti-China acts that it is unwise and very dangerous to stress friendship with U.S. imperialism. As far as long-term interests are concerned, the so-called Sino-U.S. friendship will not be beneficial to our country and will bring unpredictable damage or consequences to us.

/12913

CS0: 4005/691

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA-YI: REAGAN WANTS ASIANS FIGHTING AGAINST ASIANS

OW101313 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has wound up his visit to some Asian countries. Before the visits, the U.S. propaganda machine said that the visits of the U.S. Government leader would demonstrate the leading role of the United States in the world today and reaffirm the determination of the American people to improve international order in the interests of the peoples of all countries. During the visits, Reagan deceived the world by describing the bloody U.S. aggression against Libya as a just action taken by the United States to oppose international terrorism and protect world peoples from terrorist atrocities.

The chieftain of U.S. imperialists also called on the leaders of other countries to strengthen their economic, strategic, and political cooperation with the United States in order to resist the so-called threat of communist expansion. In fact, Reagan attempts to tie the leaders of those countries to U.S. imperialist policies, and force them to work for U.S. imperialism and support more actively the policy of U.S. aggressive imperialism in the Asian-Pacific region as well as in the whole world. For instance, during his talks with Japanese leaders, Reagan strongly requested Japan take a more active part in the U.S. Star Wars program and provide the United States with sophisticated electronic technology of a larger scale for the establishment of nuclear missile bases in space, in an attempt to drag Japan into an arms race in space to help the United States intensify international tension and constantly keep the world on the verge of war. Reagan also asked Japanese leaders to increase military spending so that Japan can accelerate its military buildup and actively serve as a shock brigade of U.S. imperialism in the Asian-Pacific region.

During his conversation with ASEAN representatives, Reagan intimidated ASEAN nations with the so-called threat of communism and prated about common ideals and common objectives between the United States and ASEAN nations, in an attempt to lure those countries to join the U.S. sponsored World Anticommunist League and help the United States deal with the revolutionary peoples of all countries. This President, by origin an actor, advertized everywhere his sincere friendship with Asian people. In fact, his true aim is to make Asian people fight against Asian people and let U.S. imperialism reap easy benefits.

Reagan's visit to Asia proves again that U.S. imperialism will never stop using schemes and intrigues against the peoples of other countries.

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CSO: 4005/691

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

PRC SUPPORTS U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST NICARAGUA

OW140750 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Recently, a central leader said that Sino-U.S. friendship not only accords with the present and future interests of the two peoples but also benefits peace and stability of the world. Meanwhile, a leader of the Central Military Commission has authorized the departments concerned to sell weapons to antigovernment forces in Nicaragua, including 10,000 submachine guns, anti-aircraft rockets, and others, in order to go along with the U.S. policy of overthrowing the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary regime by force. Can this sort of act justify the claim that so-called Sino-U.S. friendship and cooperation benefit peace and stability of the world?

The U.S. imperialists, in order to smother the Nicaraguan revolution, provide billions of dollars in weapons and military supplies every year to the anti-government forces; they also call on other Latin American counterrevolutionary regimes to join the anti-Communist league against Nicaragua. Since we have now provided the Nicaraguan antigovernment forces with weapons, objectively, it means that by providing us with weapons, Communist China is indeed supporting out guerrilla war to overthrow Nicaragua's Marxist regime.

Our party and army, in past decades, have been proud of supporting the righteous struggles of revolutionary people throughout the world. We have always been praised by people throughout the world for our just acts. However, today, it is distressing to see that we are maintaining Sino-U.S. friendship at the cost of helping the U.S. imperialists overthrow the people's revolutionary government of a small country in Latin America.

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BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

U.S. NAVY SEEKS PORT CALLS--Not long ago, U.S. President Reagan, meeting with Japanese reporters, said that the United States planned to hold talks with the Chinese Government on port calls to China by U.S. nuclear-armed warships. The United States is expected to raise this question and obtain our consent during the visit of Yang Dezhi, PLA chief of general staff, to the United States.
[Text] [(Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 13 May 86 OW]
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CSO: 4005/694

TAIWAN

PRC OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PLANE DISCUSSIONS

HK131230 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 May 86 p 2

[Special dispatch from Beijing by reporter Kung Shuang-yin [7255 7175 0603]:
"Top-level CPC Official Interviewed on Returning the Taiwan Cargo Plane"]

[Excerpts] It was said today by a high-ranking source in the CPC that the incident of Taiwan's China Airlines [CAL] Boeing 747 cargo plane should be simply solved through negotiations between the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] and CAL. This is because it is purely a matter of business talks between the two civil aviation companies and does not involve politics. He said, "we hope that the parties concerned will promptly solve the issue through negotiations. For this reason, CAAC has sent two telegrams to CAL, but has not yet received any response.

The source said: Originally it was a simple matter. It can be likened to a case of two brothers where the children of one get lost and are later found by the other brother. Whether the children are returned home or their father comes to take them back should not go through a third party. After all, one should handle his own affairs. He said: Following the incident, some international organizations and airline companies expressed that they were willing to act as mediators. Their intentions are good and we appreciate that. But why should we need the participation of a third party when handling such a simple matter? The main reason that CAAC insists on handling of the delivery of the cargo plane and the staff directly by the parties concerned in a responsible way is because it wants to ensure the safety of the cargo plane and staff in returning to Taiwan.

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CSO: 4000/274

TAIWAN

LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS MEET IN COSTA RICA

OW111421 Taipei CNA in English 1356 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] San Jose, 10 May (CNA)--The Republic of China [ROC] is fighting against the Chinese communists diplomatically in Latin America, ROC Premier Yu Juo-hwa said in a written message to the meeting of the ROC's envoys in Latin America, which opened here Saturday.

Premier Yu instructed the ROC's envoy to keep alert and take measures for breaking the tactics played by the Chinese Communists against the ROC in the area. He gave three principles in the fighting against the Chinese communists: To uphold the anti-communist basic national policy, to make use of the overall diplomacy and to make the facts of the ROC's program become known.

The meeting is presided over by Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung with the participation of 22 ROC envoys in Latin America.

Minister Chu said since the Chinese Communists signed the agreement on the Hong Kong issue with the British Government in September 1984, they have increased campaigns against the ROC in the international community. The Chinese Communists are trying to use the so-called "Hong Kong model" to lower the ROC Government to the status of a local government of China, said Chu.

In the diplomacy, the Chinese Communists have been actively destroying the ROC's relation with the countries that maintain diplomatic ties with the ROC, especially in Latin America where there is the most number of countries that have official relations with the ROC, compared with other parts of the world, Minister Chu indicated.

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CSO: 4000/265

16 June 1986

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

'GOOD EXAMPLE' FOR PHILIPPINES--Taipei, 6 May (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa has said that the Republic of China on Taiwan is a good example of national development for the Philippines to follow and the ROC Government is willing to assist the Philippine Government in striving for economic success. Yu made the remarks when receiving Domingo Lee, special advisor to President Corazon Aquino, at the Executive Yuan Monday afternoon. Lee arrived here 30 April for his first trip to Taipei in his current capacity. During the 30-minute meeting, the premier recounted the successful development of the Republic of China in national economy, foreign trade, democracy, land reform and social welfare. This would well serve as an example for the Philippines to follow, Yu said, adding that the ROC Government is willing to extend whatever necessary assistance to its closest neighbor to the south in its effort to further strengthen the substantive relations between the two countries. [Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /9738

CLUB FOR WORLD MONGOLIANS--Taipei, 9 May (CNA)--To step up anti-communist activities of Mongolian compatriots worldwide to crush communists united front tactics, the Mongolian and Tibetans Affairs Commission will set up the Taipei Club for World Mongolians. Commission Chairman Wu Hua-peng said, at a news conference at the Government Information Office Friday, the commission will contact Taipei clubs for Mongolian in Western Europe and North America to organize a headquarters-like Taipei Club for World Mongolians in the U.S. state of New Jersey or the city of Philadelphia, where many overseas Mongolian compatriots live, in an effort to strengthen communications and expand contacts among Mongolian compatriots around the globe. [Excerpts] [Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 10 May 86 OW] /9738

SAUDI ARABIA AIR LINK--Taipei, 12 May (CNA)--A recent revision of the air agreement between the Republic of China [ROC] and Saudi Arabia and the nation's acquisition of the right to fly to Bahrain are expected to boost the nation's civil aviation industry, Liu Teh-ming, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration said in Taipei Monday. Liu was recently invited by the governments of Saudi Arabia and Bahrain to discuss air transportation between the ROC and the two nations. In addition to completing a revision of the current air agreement with Saudi Arabia, Liu also reached an agreement with Bahrain officials on the nation's right to

fly to Bahrain. Speaking at a press conference upon his return to Taipei, Liu said that under the new agreement with Saudi Arabia, the nation will be allowed to combine its current two routes to Saudi Arabia and to Europe into one route linking Taipei, Bangkok, Daharan in Saudi Arabia and Amsterdam. In other words, the nation will be able to increase its weekly flights from Taipei to Saudi Arabia to thrice a week, he said. This is expected to greatly increase the nation's competitiveness on this route, he added. [Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 1419 GMT 12 May 86 OW] /9738

PHILIPPINE LAND REFORM--Taipei, 6 May (CNA)--The government of the Republic of China has agreed to offer assistance to the Philippines to carry out its land reform program, an official with the Council of Agriculture said Tuesday. The official said that Agapito Butz Aquino, young brother of Benigno Aquino and a special advisor to Philippine President Corazon Aquino, was here last month. While visiting the Council of Agriculture, Aquino formally requested the ROC Government to help his nation to undertake the land reform project. The ROC Government has agreed to offer information about its experience in land reform and will help the Philippines train personnel, the official said. He added that the Philippine Government will send officials to the ROC to receive training courses in the Republic of China Land Reform Institute in Taoyuan, Northern Taiwan. According to foreign wire service reports, President Corazon Aquino has decided to offer 6,000 hectares of her own property to her people. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0243 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /9738

PREMIER RECEIVES PILOT--Taipei, 20 May (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa Tuesday urged former Red Chinese pilot Chen Pao-chung, who flew a MIG-19 to South Korea last February and arrived here in April, to dedicate himself to the national cause of anti-communism and recovering the Chinese mainland. Major Chen, who formally renounced his membership in the Chinese Communist Party and was commissioned as a major of the Republic of China Air Force 17 May, was received by the premier at the Executive Yuan Tuesday. The former Red Chinese pilot expressed his gratitude to the government and people here for their support and concerns extended to him. He told Premier Yu that he is very much concerned about his family's fate after his flight to freedom. Gen Kuo Ju-lin, commander-in-chief of the Chinese Air Force who accompanied Chen during the meeting, told Premier Yu that Major Chen is expected to assume his duty as an Air Force major shortly. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1425 GMT 20 May 86 OW] /9738

AGRICULTURAL HELP TO PHILIPPINES--Taipei, 22 May (CNA)--The Federation of Filipino Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry will invite agricultural experts from the Republic of China to host model farms in the Philippines, according to a Far East News Agency report from Manila. The plan was approved by FFCCCI trustees meeting recently. FFCCCI President Johnny Chen said that FFCCCI will help the Philippine Government to develop agriculture in the countryside. He suggested inviting ROC experts to host the model farms to train Philippine farmers in planting vegetables and fruits or cultivating fish. He believes that the plan will be successful. FFCCCI will discuss more details with ROC and Philippine governments. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0313 GMT 22 May 86 OW] /9738

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END